The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Important and Hard-Fought French Victory.

Repulse of the Whole Prussian Line in the North.

Paris Impatient for a Sortie in Great Force.

Fighting Near the Swiss Border.

Prince Amadeus Condoles with Gen. Prim's Widow.

The Oath as King of Spain Administered in the Cortes.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Victory of the French in the North—The Prussians Repulsed Along the Whole Line—Faidherbe's Official Report—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Other Movements.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Lille reports that vague rumors are current there of a battle on Monday, the 2d inst., between the towns of Sapignies and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians are said to have been defeated along their whole line.

HEAVY LOSSES.

More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French Army of the North, under command of Gen. FAIDHERBE. It appears to have occupied the towns of Achiet and Brincourt, after a trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Ervillers and Behaignes were also carried by the French, after hard fighting. The losses were heavy on both sides.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Gen. FAIDHERBE sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of Jan. 3:

We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening of Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Ours are serious.

FAIDHERBE'S ADVANCE.

A new General has been sent to command the French forces at Havre. The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as MANTEUFFEL is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by the forward movement of Gen. FAIDHERBE along the valley of the Teile [possibly Oise.]

THE SURRENDER AT MEZIERES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—By the surrender of Mézières 2,000 prisoners, 166 guns, and a quantity of stores, fell into the hands of the Germans.

The Parisians Impatient of Inactivity—Trochu Accused of Weakness—Orders from Bordeaux for a Movement for the Relief of Paris—"William the Victorious" at Marseilles—The Bombardment.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayors of the city had called upon Gen. TROCHU and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people. Some of the Paris journals accuse TROCHU of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers of Bordeaux, in noting this expression of opinion, seem to coincide with it. It is understood that orders have been sent to the Generals in the field to hasten the movement upon Paris.

SCARCITY OF FUEL AND FOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Letters from Paris state that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want is, however, mitigated by the stores officially distributed by order of the Government.

WILLIAM THE VICTORIOUS.

At the New-Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to "the German Princes," to which the Duke of BADEN responded in a speech rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluding with a toast to "WILLIAM the Victorious."

THE BOMBARDMENT.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 3.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

Fighting in the East—Two Hundred French Refugees Cross in Switzerland—Chauzy's Operations—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Basle reports fighting on Sunday, (1st inst.,) on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which 200 French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by the Federal soldiers. A severe engagement is reported to have occurred on Monday, the 2d inst., at Delle, in the Department of Haut-Rhin, eleven miles from Belfort, but no particulars are to hand. A Bordeaux dispatch says Gen. CHAUZY continues to meet with successes over the enemy with his flying columns. The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday. It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Certain bankers of Berlin have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for participating in the subscriptions to the recent French loan.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King-Elect of Spain Takes the Oath—He Condoles with the Widow of Gen. Prim—A Constitutional Ministry in Contemplation.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince AMADEUS made his entry to Madrid on Monday, and was received most enthusiastically by the people. Immediately after his arrival he paid a visit to the widow of Gen. PRIM, and, in a feeling manner expressed his sympathy for her in her bereavement. He then proceeded to the Chamber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm is universal. The King has consulted with Señores ROSAS, ZORILLA, RIVERO and OLOZAGA, on the formation of a constitutional Ministry.

Antonelli's Reception of Victor Emmanuel's Ambassador—The Eastern Conference—A Dinner in London to Jules Favre.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Advices from Rome say that Cardinal ANTONELLI cordially received the Ambassador sent by King VICTOR EMMANUEL to announce his arrival in Rome.

THE DANUBE.

The Prussian Government has declined to second the Austrian demand upon the Powers for a fresh guarantee for the security of the navigation of the lower Danube. Austria sends Count SZIOSIN as an assistant to her representative at the London Conference.

JULES FAVRE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

A plan is on foot for a public reception and dinner to JULES FAVRE, on his arrival here to attend the Conference.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention of New-Hampshire—Nomination of Jas. Pike, of South Newmarket, for Governor, and B. W. Buckminster, of Keene, for Railroad Commissioner.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioner met here today. The decision of Gov. STEARNS to retire brings forward a score of aspirants. W. H. Y. HACKETT, of Portsmouth, presides. After organizing, Gen. NATT. HEAD, of Hooksett, and SAMUEL HALE, of Keene, withdrew from the candidacy for Governor. On the first ballot 646 votes were given, of which JAMES PIKE, of South Newmarket, received 292, and HORTON D. WALKER 99, the rest being scattered. Mr. WALKER'S name was then withdrawn, and JAMES PIKE was nominated for Governor by acclamation. B. W. BUCKMINSTER, of Keene, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions adopted advocate compulsory education to qualify all persons to discharge the duties of American citizens; denounce laws favoring capital at the expense of labor; approve the Government policy of selling gold and buying bonds; indorse the sentiment of the President's Message on fidelity and rigid economy; protest against the "so-called revenue reform movement;" advocate taxing luxuries chiefly and foreign articles coming in competition with home manufactures; the immediate abolition of the franking privilege, and the reduction of postage as low as the service will admit; denounce the McCreery proposition regarding Arlington; the recent declaration of sympathy with rebellion by Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, and the recent outbreak in the South, as the fruit of the recent Democratic successes, oppose the abolition of the income tax, express alarm at the efforts to squander the public lands, and advocate giving a homestead to every disabled soldier.

Hon. M. HUMPHREY, of Concord, member of the Executive Council, has resigned his seat, on account of discourtesies shown him by members of the Council in the matter of appointments.

The Missouri Democracy in a Quandary—Prominent Candidates for Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a session today, at which there was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the future action of the party. A State Convention for amending the Constitution, the abolition of the Registry laws and the reduction of taxes, was advocated by a majority of the members present. In regard to caucusing with liberal Republicans, there was a diversity of opinion, some favoring it, while others advocated preserving the Democracy intact. Gen. BLAIR moved that the Chairman of the Central Committee call a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, which was defeated. Prominent among the Democratic candidates for Senatorship are John D. Phelps, Samuel T. Glover, Gen. Blair, Judge Buckner, Col. Bogy, Judge Norton, Gen. Shields, Judge Woodsen and Gen. Craig. The most prominent Republican candidates are Judge WAGNER and Col. BENJAMIN.

THE CANALS.

Meeting in Buffalo in Favor of Low Tolls—Resolutions Adopted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A large meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens was held on 'Change, this morning, to consider the report, currently believed, that Auditor BELL intended to make an effort to have the bill of the late Legislature reducing tolls repealed. After an animated denunciation of BELL'S scheme, the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Board approve the low toll system on canals.

Resolved, That an advance of canal tolls over the rates expressed in the toll sheet of 1870, would be ruinous to the best interests of our State.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of fifteen, whose duty shall be to use their best efforts and endeavors for the maintenance of the toll sheet of 1870, and take such action in the premises as their judgment may dictate.

A committee was appointed by the Chair, composed of prominent citizens of every shade of politics.

The Gambleton Mystery in Chicago—Deceased Received $8,000 when Last Seen—Murder and Robbery Almost Certain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A further investigation into the case of WILLIAM GAMBLETON, whose dead body was found in Lake Basin on Monday, renders it certain he was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money. A telegram from BLAKE BROTHERS, bankers, New-York, says they forwarded to GAMBLETON $7,980 in the shape of a check. He deposited it in the Manufacturers' Bank, and subsequently withdrew the money, since which the officers of the bank have not seen him.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.66	83	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.33	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.40	18	S. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.90	24	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.13	45	W.	High.	Fair.
Chicago	29.63	37	S.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.95	42	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.87	31	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	29.82	35	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.46	15	W.	Very gentle.	Rain.
Key West	30.20	63	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City	30.33	39	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.53	32	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.38	37	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.16	42	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.28	45	E.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-York	30.32	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.43	41	S.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.08	22	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.38	34	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.33	38	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.82	42	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.37	28	....	Calm.	Fair.
Washington	30.19	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilm'gton, N.C.	30.40	34	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Double Murder in Arkansas—A Desperate Affair.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—On Dec. 23, 1870, at Jacksonport, Ark., a youth named STEPHENS was arrested by Constable HIGHTOWER, on a charge of being drunk. While on the way to the jail a Mr. NESTERMAN, the step-father of STEPHENS, interceded for him and offered bail for his appearance when wanted. The constable seems to think that WESTERMAN was acting in a threatening manner, and struck him with a loaded cane. WESTERMAN immediately drew a revolver, and shot HIGHTOWER through the body. The latter then clinched with WESTERMAN, wrested the pistol from him and shot him dead, and almost immediately fell dead himself.

THE CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

A Private Letter from the President's Brother to the President—Singular Revelations.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The *Commercial* of this morning publishes what purports to be a copy of a confidential letter from ORVILLE GRANT to the President. The Washington correspondent, "D. P.," says the letter is authentic, though it would not be correct to say the President had authorized its publication. The correspondent says that, though the President didn't hand him a copy of the document, he will not deny its authenticity. The following is a copy of the letter:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER: The matter that I referred to in my note, and which I expected Dr. LAMPHER to explain to you, was in reference to a proposition made by Gen. BLOOMFIELD to the distillers who had been evading the law, and whose distilleries were seized. Mr. CROSBY, who is Gen. BLOOMFIELD'S confidential assistant, was authorized to make overtures to distillers, and for a certain sum of money, ($20,000,) paid into the hands of any man whom they might select, he (BLOOMFIELD) would place with the man all the papers and evidence he had against the distillers, with the positive assurance that the cases would not be prosecuted. Mr. CROSBY was afraid to approach the distillers, as it might have a bad effect, and proposed to me that if I would act as a third party, and get the distillers to raise the money. I was to retain part as my fee. I feel, of course, suspicious about the honesty of his intentions, and thought it might be a ruse to see whether I would loan myself for such work or not, and I gave him to understand that, unless I had positive assurances that BLOOMFIELD would carry out in good faith all that was proposed, that nothing could be done. He gave me such assurances, and said that he was authorized by BLOOMFIELD to make such overtures, that I knew that he and BLOOMFIELD had discussed the question, and that he (BLOOMFIELD) had instructed CROSBY to make such propositions. I have had nothing to do with it, but know and can prove by men under oath that such propositions were made to them. These are all facts that I most positively know, and can swear to them, and can prove every word of it by men under oath. I also know there are men here as gangers and store-keepers, who have assisted the distillers in stealing whisky, and received their pay for doing it, and that BLOOMFIELD knows it, and still retains them in office. If BLOOMFIELD were to take his solemn oath that such is not the case, such strong evidence can be brought to bear that you would be convinced that he had perjured himself by such evidence. A few months ago a Supervisor from Pennsylvania was here and seized KERCKHOFFER & CO.'S distillery, but GUSSIN'S brother-in-law was store-keeper or ganger, I have forgotten which, and after the Supervisor left the case was not prosecuted. I know no reason for it, unless it would commit GUSSIN'S brother-in-law. There is not one man in the Revenue Department here who has a particle of political influence, and the success of the party here demands some change. The party is trying for it. AYRES has worked hard for the party, and his appointment as Supervisor would give general satisfaction. If I could see you I would tell you much more than I like to commit to paper, even worse than I have written, and equally true, yet I might not as easily prove it. I have written you enough that you may know that you have a dishonest man in office. Now that you are apprised of the fact, you are individually responsible for his dishonesty in the future. I have gained my knowledge of the whole affair in the strictest confidence, and to tell it I am betraying that confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing a man so great an act of injustice, is that my duty to you is stronger than my word or confidence to one who is instrumental in defrauding the Government and ruining your reputation, for all the frauds of your appointees fall upon you and the party. I prefer that you do not use this letter publicly, but remove BLOOMFIELD, and if necessary, to prove all that I have written, I can and will do it, and a great deal more. I think I know where parties are stealing under the protection of the revenue officers, which an investigation would prove, and when you get a proper man in charge of the revenue here, I will put him at work, but to make the report now will only injure me and not cause stealing to be stopped. It would injure me because the officers would cover it up, which would show me up as making a false report. I do hope you can see the necessity of a change, and that you will try to preserve the integrity of your party and your position by removing such men. If you wish to retain thieves and scoundrels in office, you alone must be responsible for it. I would like to see you personally and tell you a little that I know about Cuban bond corruption. You would then know why one or two prominent Republicans worked so hard for recognition, and why they make such strong attacks on you. I got my information from Mr. TAYLOR, who tried a bribe for my influence. I know he was preparing to make proposals, for he had letters which he showed me authorizing him to do so.

The Weather Report from Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.436, being a change of 153 since last report. Thermometer, 13° below zero. Relative humidity, 47-100. Wind southwest. Velocity of wind, 68 miles per hour.

The Hornet's Expedition—Nothing Known of it in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Nothing is known here of the whereabouts of the filibuster steamer *Hornet*. The reported landing of an expedition has not been confirmed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CAMDEN, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, on Main-street, destroying ten or twelve stores and shops. The losses are quite heavy, and but partially covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Rev. Mr. DUNN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Oakland, was beaten in Montgomery-street by THOMAS FENN, a young married man, who charges DUNN with publishing scandalous articles in the Press concerning his wife. Both were arrested on the charge of fighting.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Seven houses were burned in Sedalia, Mo., on Monday morning, among them the Odd-fellows' Hall and the office of the deputy United States Assessor. The total loss is fully $75,000; insurance, $23,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The calendar for the 5th of January in the General Term of the Supreme Court is as follows: Nos. 13½, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26 and 27.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The steamboat *Connecticut* reached Tivoli to-night, and will commence unloading her freight. She cannot get further.

OBITUARY.

Charles E. Sweetser.

Mr. CHARLES E. SWEETSER, whose death at Pilatka, Fla., on Sunday last, has just been reported, was a young journalist whose experience for the last six or eight years was somewhat remarkable for its bright promises unfulfilled. He was born in 1841, and received his education at Amherst College, Mass., and after graduation was connected for a time with the Springfield *Republican*. He afterward came to this City and started the *Round Table*, a weekly literary paper, which has since been merged in the *Citizen*. When the *Round Table* had become fairly established, Mr. SWEETSER sold out his interest in it and commenced the publication of a two-cent evening paper called the *Gazette*. He subsequently sold out his share in the ownership of that journal to his partner and started the *Mail*, which was to some extent a rival sheet. When the *Mail* was well agoing he left that, and for a short time published a one penny morning paper, which survived only a few numbers. His next venture was in Minnesota, where he was connected for a time with one of the St. Paul journals, and afterward started a literary paper of his own at Minneapolis. This was not a success. He was next found acting in the capacity of literary editor of the Chicago *Times*. His assiduous labors in journalism, and the almost continual disappointment which attended them, greatly impaired his health, and he was obliged to seek relief in a Southern climate. He sought for the fountains of health under the more genial skies of Florida, but found only a grave. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his departure.

William Nelson.

WILLIAM NELSON, for many years the head of the firm of WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, shipping merchants, of this City, died suddenly at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Tuesday last. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1799, and in his early life was a cotton merchant at Liverpool. In 1835 he met with reverses, and, becoming involved beyond recovery, emigrated to this country, where he entered the house of SILAS HOLMES & CO., of Old-slip. In time he became the principal owner of the Holmes line of packets to New-Orleans. In 1861 he retired from business with an ample fortune, having faithfully paid all his debts incurred in England. He was a man of upright character, and was highly esteemed in the business circles of the City.

FRANCIS ELDRIDGE, aged fifty years, died suddenly, last evening, in the liquor-store No. 3 Worth-street.

WASHINGTON.

No Quorum in the House—Quiet Proceedings in the Senate—Resignation of Gen. Schenck—Claims of Whale-Fishers—New Appointments—Dr. Best's Claim—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There was not a quorum in the House today when called to order, and all attempts to bring up anything of an important character were met with persistent demands for the regular order from the Democratic side, which expected to see the movement for San Domingo take shape at once. This did not happen, however. To have contested the call for the regular order would have developed the fact that there was no quorum. Mr. BANKS, therefore, only gave notice that on Monday next the Committee on Foreign Affairs would call up the San Domingo resolutions. This is in accordance with the arrangement that there should be five days' notice. FERNANDO WOOD then sought to have passed a set of resolutions almost identical with Mr. SUMNER'S, calling for information, but Mr. ORTH sternly objected, and the resolutions were not considered.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Only a few more Senators than the number sufficient for a quorum were in their seats today. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to consider the expediency of a stamp tax of $1 and upward on applications for office. At the instance of Mr. THURMAN, the investigation which Mr. SPRAGUE has called for into the charges made against his loyalty by representative JENCKES, was transferred from the Retrenchment Committee to a Select Committee of five. Mr. SUMNER'S San Domingo inquiry resolution was passed without opposition. Mr. TRUMBULL'S Civil Service bill was up during the morning hour, and Mr. TRUMBULL failing to have Monday next devoted to its discussion, gave notice of intention to worry the Senate with it till it should be heard. Mr. SHERMAN favored the bill, and Mr. MORTON opposed it. The claim of J. MILTON BEST came up after the morning hour as the unfinished business, and DAVIS, CARPENTER and HOWE talked about it till after 4 o'clock. After a brief Executive Session, for referring nominations, the Senate adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK today transmitted to the Speaker of the House his resignation as a member of the House from the Third District of Ohio. The Speaker will forward the same to the Governor of Ohio, but it is not probable that any notice will issue for an election for the balance of the present term.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Col. CLIFFORD THOMSON, late Chief Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York, has been placed by Commissioner PLEASONTON in charge of the division of supervisors and detectives in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the position lately filled by JOHN S. DELANO, Esq.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SARGENT reported the Indian Appropriation bill today, in the House, and it was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. All the appropriation bills will be pressed forward at an early day.

CLAIMS OF WHALE FISHERS.

Messrs. CRAPO, TUCKER & RANDALL, of New-Bedford, who represent a large amount of claims for losses inflicted on the whaling interests by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her consorts, are here for the purpose of urging the passage of a law for the assumption of the claims of this character in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual Message. Other delegations from other cities will shortly arrive.

RECEPTIONS.

The ladies of the Cabinet began their morning receptions for the season today, and the parlors of Mrs. FISH, Mrs. BOUTWELL, Mrs. DELANO and Mrs. CRESWELL were thronged from 2 o'clock until 5 with a large number of ladies and gentlemen who called to pay their respects.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

MORTIMER D. LEGGETT was today nominated as Commissioner of Patents. In case of early confirmation, which is expected, he will probably qualify and assume the duties of that office next week.

APPOINTMENT TO THE LAND OFFICE.

No nomination to the Land Office will be made this week. Mr. STEWART introduced in the Senate today a mass of testimony in the form of affidavits from California in regard to the character of certain lands claimed as swamp lands by the State. This is understood to be one of the instruments to be used in the threatened opposition to the confirmation of Mr. WILSON'S successor, but Mr. WILSON'S action in the land cases in question is not the sole or chief cause of his removal, which will appear in due season. Neither will he be removed for following Mr. COX in his attempts at civil service reform, for he was always hostile to the measures proposed, and did not comply with the order in his office.

SENATOR MORRILL, OF MAINE.

Advices from Maine state that Senator MORRILL will surely be re-elected. His health is improving, and he is expected to take his seat in the Senate in a short time.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

A message on the condition of affairs at the South will be sent to Congress, probably in a day or two. Some time ago Mr. MORTON introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling for information in possession of the President regarding the late election in North Carolina, and the President, in responding, will take the occasion to extend his statements beyond the political condition of that State.

DEATH OF JUDGE MILLER.

Judge MILLER, late clerk of the Committee on Commerce, whose sudden death at the Capitol is reported elsewhere, had been clerk of that Committee for nine years. He was a personal friend of Senator CHANDLER, the Chairman of the Committee, who had known him for a long time. The Senator was deeply affected by the sad event. The body of Judge MILLER will be sent to his late home in Sioux City, Mich., where his family, a wife and two children, reside.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN HEMP.

The Secretary of the Treasury writes to the Collector of Customs at New-York that the Department is of opinion that by the act of July 16, 1870, unmanufactured Russian hemp is subject to a duty of $25 per ton, and he is directed to assess the duty at that rate.

THE CLAIM OF DR. BEST.

The claim of J. MILTON BEST, which has occupied so prominent a place before the Senate, is for the value of a dwelling-house at Paducah, Ky., destroyed under the following circumstances: On the 25th of March, Gen. N. B. FORREST attacked the city in force. Col. HICKS, with a command of about 700 men, withdrew into Fort Anderson. The sharpshooters of the enemy soon took possession of claimant's house and grounds in large numbers, about 150 yards from the fort, and from that position did great execution in picking off the men at the guns within the defenses. They were driven from the house by shells from the fort and gun-boats, and the enemy's whole force retired from the assault at 11 o'clock that night, without success. They appeared again next morning with reinforcements, and Col. HICKS regarding his command in great peril, having exhausted, or nearly exhausted, his ammunition the preceding night, gave orders for the destruction of all houses within musket range of the fort. The order was executed at once, and claimant's house was burnt, with its contents. The principal question at issue is whether the house was destroyed in battle, and huge books of law reports, and works on international law, and the old *Globes*, are called upon for contributions of principles and precedents, but it may be pretty safely predicted that the house will not be paid for at present.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the 13th inst. Ex-Gov. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, will probably be re-elected Chairman, although the names of Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut; JOEL F. ASHER, member of Congress from Missouri, and C. W. GODARD, of New-York, have been mentioned in connection with this position. As the Union League of America, by its peculiar methods of organization, is looked upon as a powerful auxiliary of the Republican Party, some curiosity is manifested to know whether the Committee will indicate any new line of policy, especially on certain questions now pending before Congress. It is believed by many that the Committee will take positive action on many important matters.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.

CHARLES L. MILLER, of Michigan, clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, was found dead, this morning, in a water-closet of the Capitol. He left his boarding-house a short time previously, and apparently in good health. The physicians pronounce the cause of his death to have been apoplexy. The deceased was about sixty years of age. He was much respected by all who knew him.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The Committee on Appropriations, today, made a report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or to become due for interest, shall constitute a lien on all bonds which have been or may be so granted, and which remain undisposed of by the Company. This, the Committee say, simply gives the United States a mortgage for the debt due from their debtor.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The following are the disbursements of the Treasury Department for the month of December, exclusive of the amount paid on account of the redemption of the public debt:

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,294,642 77
War	5,259,760 73
Navy	2,248,030 33
Interior, pensions and Indians	1,720,135 99
Total	$14,522,569 82

MARINE REVENUE HOSPITALS AND LIFE STATIONS.

N. B. DEVEREUX, Chief of the Division of Marine Revenue, Marine Hospitals and Life-saving Stations, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says the service at this time comprises twenty-four steamers, large and small, and ten sailing vessels. Of this number three are on the Pacific Coast, twenty-five on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and six on the lakes. From the period of the introduction of the vessels upon the lakes to the present time, a large number of disabled vessels have been relieved and rescued from total wreck, and fourteen men and two women have been saved. The exhibit of service performed by the revenue cutters from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, shows that 139,678 vessels were boarded and examined; 1,193 seized and reported, and 1,224 assisted in distress; that 174 lives were saved, and 1,592,206 miles were sailed. Mr. DEVEREUX recommends the immediate establishment of a Government hospital at New-York, on David's Island.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

D. E. Lyon, to be Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, Iowa; George Newcomb, to be Collector of Customs at Beaufort, N. C.; M. D. Leggett, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents, Charles M. Power, to be Collector of Customs at Cherrystone, Va.; John A. Simms, to be Indian Agent at the Umatilla Agency, Washington Territory; R. J. Monroe, to be Receiver of Public Money at Lewiston, Idaho; Charles B. Lines, to be Pension Agent at Topeka, Kansas.

To be Postmasters.—Phineas R. Gould, at Littletown, N. H.; Walter D. Blaisdell, at Plymouth, N. H.; C. J. Amidon, at Hinsdale, N. H.; Oliver Nutter, at Lancaster, N. H.; James M. Boreman, at Parkersburg, Va.; E. D. Hall, at Okolona, Miss.; P. E. Ezekiel, at Aiken, S. C.; Henry B. Wells, at Dowagiac, Mich.; Craig B. Beebe, at Beaver Dam, Wis.; J. L. Parmelee, at Aurora, Ill.; Edward Ward, at Gloversville, N. Y.; M. R. Wells, at Fairport, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

New-York Central Scrip Dividends—Report to the Senate—The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In response to the resolution offered by Senator NYE, and agreed to Dec. 14, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to "communicate to the Senate the proceedings that have been had relative to the collection of the tax on $45,000,000 scrip dividend of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and whether the said tax has been paid into the Treasury of the United States, Secretary BOUTWELL today sent to the Senate a copy of a communication addressed to him by the acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of Dec. 17, in which the latter says:

"I have to state that the only instance in which the liability of the New-York Central Railroad Company to a tax on scrip dividend has been referred to this office for consideration and decision, relates to the question of taxing as a scrip dividend the sum of $23,036,000, representing the issue by the Company on Dec. 19, 1868, of interest certificates to the amount of eighty per cent. of its capital stock. The proceedings of this office with reference to assessing and collecting a tax of five per cent. upon said eighty per cent. scrip issue have been as follows:

On the 17th of June, this office directed Supervisor SMYTHE, of the Northern District of New-York to investigate the affairs of the New-York Central Railroad Company with special reference to its liability to tax upon the aforesaid issue of scrip. On the 16th of February, 1870, in view of the evidence presented by Mr. SMYTHE, Supervisor O'DONNELL, his successor, was instructed to cause an immediate assessment of tax of five per cent. on said scrip. March 5, 1870, an assessment of $1,151,800, the same representing a tax of five per cent. on $23,036,000, was made against this Company, and a list containing said assessment passed to Collector BAILEY, of the Fourteenth District of New-York. This assessment was ordered at the time in order to save the Government from being barred from the assessment of a tax under the fifteen months' limitation contained in section 20 of act June 30, 1868, as amended by section 9 of act July 13, 1866, and to enable the question of liability to be determined upon the claim for abatement or refunding, as the case may be. The tax has not yet been collected. The collection has been suspended at three different times—once by a telegram dated March 26, 1870; again by a letter dated April 9, 1870, and the last on the 22d November, when the collection was stayed until Jan. 2, 1871. These suspensions had been ordered at the urgent request of the President, C. VANDERBILT, Esq., and others, in behalf of the Company, in order that they might, as they claimed, have ample opportunity to collect and forward evidence in behalf of the Company. It is proper to add that the seeming delay on the part of this office in deciding to collect the tax has arisen from what it conceived to be, not only the desirableness, but the necessity of having all the statements of the Company on its own behalf before determining so important a question, and from the repeated delays of the Company in furnishing such statements. The resolution is herewith returned in accordance with your request.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Commissioner.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Representative SARGENT, today, made a report on the House resolution to secure indemnity to the United States in certain cases. He stated the report had been drawn by Judge LAWRENCE, of the Sub-Committee.

The report gives the history of the Pacific Railroad, terms upon which it was authorized to be constructed, quoting the acts of Congress, amount of bonds issued, and the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States. The Committee say the Union Pacific, Sioux City, and Pacific Companies have responded that the law does not require them to pay either principal or interest of the bonds until their maturity. The other companies made no answer, and none of them have made any payment. They deny the right of the United States to retain an interest account. More than half the amount of their earnings for the transportation of the Government mails, freights, troops, &c. On the 6th December, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which provides that the said bonds and all sums due or to become due for interest on the principal paid, or which may be paid, shall constitute a lien on all lands which have been or may be so granted, and which remain undisposed of by the companies. It also provides that lands shall only be sold with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on conditions which shall secure the proceeds to be applied as far as necessary to reimburse the United States for all sums that have been or may be advanced to pay the interest on the principal of bonds, and to finally pay the bonds; and the United States shall not pay any money to any company while it may be indebted to the Government, but shall make a set off. As to the right of set off between individuals, it does not exist at common law; but as it is required in equity, and made available by Courts of Chancery, and has been introduced judicially at law by statutes, it would seem proper to give the sanction of an act of Congress to a right so manifestly equitable and just. The bill in effect provides that, for all sums due, or which shall become due the United States, for interest paid for any company, the Government shall have a lien on the lands of the Company. This will simply give the United States, practically, a mortgage for the debt due from their debtors. The only purpose then to which lands, or their proceeds in the first instance, can be applied is the payment of debts contracted in constructing the road, unless these debts be otherwise adequately secured. These debts are either to the holder of first mortgage bonds, subsidy bonds, or to the general creditors of the companies, with or without the specific security. To some or all of these the lands should be applied, at least so far as necessary to their payment. The claim of the Government is paramount. There is no reason why such vast interests should be left to the exclusive decision of companies, as they are not alone interested. It is only the dictate of justice that property granted on conditions should be made to execute the conditions, and especially when no longer required for any other purpose of grant. This will only give to the Government performance of a condition created for its benefit regardless of all others: The Committee conclude by saying:

"No reasons exist for conceding more than the law has already conceded. The concessions have already been on a grand scale by them, subject to rights reserved. The Government should abide. To secure the performance of the obligations imposed by the law this bill is submitted, with a recommendation that it be passed."

SPRAGUE AND TEXAS COTTON.

Report of the Judge-General in 1865—The Providence Firms Alleged to be Implicated in Getting Cotton Out of Texas During the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In response to the Senate resolution of Dec. 14, offered by Senator SPRAGUE, the Secretary of War, today, transmitted to that body a copy of a report of Judge Advocate General, relative to an alleged unlawful traffic with rebels in the State of Texas during the late war, entered into by Mr. HOYT, WM. SPRAGUE, a Senator of the United States, BYRON Sprague, WM. H. REYNOLDS, and others; and state that none of the papers therein referred to, nor any record of them, can now be found in the War Department. It is, however, possible that certain of them may be on file at the head-quarters of the Department of the East, in New-York City, and search for them will be made and the result hereafter reported. The report of the Judge-Advocate-General sets forth that the evidence he was able to obtain, shows that HOYT, residing in Texas at the breaking out of the rebellion, made his way North, where, in the Fall of 1860, he effected an engagement with WILLIAM SPRAGUE, for undertaking an enterprise to get cotton out of Texas. Four firms took an interest in the venture—SPRAGUE & CO., REYNOLDS & CO., TIFT & CO., and KNIGHT & CO., all of Providence, R. I.; each firm furnishing $25,000. Vessels were purchased and each was loaded with a cargo of machinery, arms, &c., and cleared for foreign ports, but were run to Texas, sometimes under a changed flag. Mr. HOYT proceeded thither upon one of the vessels, carrying letters of introduction from Gov. SPRAGUE commending him to Gen. BUTLER and Admiral FARRAGUT. The cargoes were sold in Texas, and the proceeds invested in cotton, a part of which got out, while some portions were seized by our blockading cruisers. WILLIAM SPRAGUE has written several letters to Gen. DIX in regard to the case, in none of which does he admit, and in one of which he denies a knowledge of HOYT and of the details of the operation, such as is indicated by letters from him found on HOYT, who expressly declares WM. SPRAGUE to have been cognizant of the progress of the business, and to have advised and aided it to the utmost of his power. It is stated by WILLIAM SPRAGUE that the object was to aid Union citizens in Texas and obtain information for the Government, but no one else connected with the venture seems to have viewed it in that light, and BYRON SPRAGUE, his partner, plainly describes it as undertaking to get out cotton. Major-Gen. DIX, in a letter dated March 23, says:

"The parties who permitted the capital, knowing how it was to be employed, were Messrs. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, United States Senator, BYRON SPRAGUE, his brother, and WM. H. REYNOLDS & CO. The gentlemen were all engaged in business in Providence, R. I., where the enterprises were fitted out. Messrs. B. B. & R. KNIGHT and Messrs. OWAG, TAFT & CO., of Providence, also furnished a part of the capital, but it is not clear that they were fully advised of the manner in which it would be used."

The Judge Advocate continues:

The high social standing of these gentlemen makes the case one of great delicacy, and I regard it also as a question of importance whether the proceedings against them should be by a military Commission or in a civil Court, whether the facts charged, if proved, constitute a mere violation of the laws of war, or a higher crime under the Constitution of the United States. There are at least two witnesses to the fact of illicit trade and ample written proof. HARRIS HOYT and CHARLES L. PRESCOTT, who were parties in interest, are willing to testify to all the facts in the case, provided their doing so shall not insure their own conviction.

It appears that among the articles purchased in New-York, to be taken to Texas, were some arms and ammunition, and on the invoice of the cargo with which HOYT went from Havana to Matamoras was thousands of cartridges and percussion caps. From an examination of all the papers, this Bureau is of the opinion that the persons who were engaged in this unlawful traffic may be brought to trial before a general Court-martial, under the fifty-sixth article of war for relieving the enemy with money and ammunition; or by a military commission for violating the laws of war in trading and holding intercourse with the enemy. It is for the Secretary of War to declare whether, in view of all the circumstances and of the present condition of affairs, their trial shall be ordered.

A Horrible Murder and Lynch-Law in Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—At Bluntsville, Ala., on Friday last, LEWIS KETCHUM disemboweled F. BURGESS. KETCHUM was arrested and lodged in jail, but the following night a body of armed men, wearing masks, entered the town, seized all the prominent citizens, and placed a guard over them, then marched to the jail, which they broke into, and took KETCHUM a short distance from the town and shot him.

New-York Prison Association—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the New-York Prison Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 3 Chambers-street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE; Vice-Presidents—Hon. Francis Lieber, LL.D., Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscom, M. D., Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. J. S. Gould, Hon. C. J. Folger; Corresponding Secretary, E. C. Wines, D. D., LL.D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, William C. Gilman; Executive Committee—Hon. W. F. Allen, Goldwin Smith, John H. Anthon, Abraham Beal, Wm. T. Booth, Stephen Cutler, Richard L. Dugdale, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Rensselaer N. Havens, Gaylord B. Hubbell, John H. Keyser, Samuel Osgood, D. D., George D. Phelps, Adam T. Sackett, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Sinclair Tousey, James H. Titus, James C. Holden, Charles E. Hackley, M. D., Robert R. McBurney, Wm. H. Field, Theo. W. Morris, Henry S. Terbell.

That Predicted Earthquake—A Canadian Insists He Felt it.

From the Quebec Mercury, Dec. 29.

A correspondent writing from St. Paul's Bay says that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 22d inst., the predicted day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which rattled the window-panes, and caused the people to leave their houses, thinking themselves again menaced with a similar danger to that experienced on the 25th October.

MISGOVERNED BROOKLYN.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen and Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Important Message from the Mayor—The City Declared to be on the Verge of Bankruptcy—Startling Facts and Figures.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, Mayor KALBFLEISCH occupied the chair, and read to the Board his Annual Message. The following are the principal points it contained. After congratulating the Aldermen on the general prosperity of the community, and the rapid growth of the city, he added: But the city cannot grow so fast as do the burdens an utterly reckless policy has laid upon it. We cannot eat our cake once and again, and always keep it too. We cannot discount our future in five or six different places, and hope to realize it also. The ratio of our city's growth from period to period will be seen from the following comparative statement of the population and debt:

Population in 1830	17,000
1840	47,000
1850	130,000
1860	280,000
1870	460,000

Compare with this our public burdens:

Taxes levied in 1840	$137,500
1850	462,980
1855	1,500,000
1860	2,000,000
1865	3,700,000
1870	6,000,000
City debt incurred up to 1850	365,000
1855	1,609,550
1860	5,600,000
1865	8,700,000
City debt incurred and authorized in 1870	25,000,000

Here it is shown that for ten years past we have been borrowing money in vast sums, mortgaging our future with incredible recklessness, and at the same time swelling our expenses at a rate to which the growth of the city, rapid as it is, cannot begin to afford a parallel. We are burning the candle fast at both ends, and still hope to keep our light and to have it permanently increasing in brilliancy.

He next showed that during the past year $5,685,000 worth of bonds for local improvements, including the proposed reservoir, were issued, and remarked: "I am frequently told by the advocates of extravagance that we get value for every bond issued, and that many of these bonds will be redeemed by local assessments, but that cannot be effected under the present system. In regard to the loose and irregular manner that has of late characterized the expenditures of the Water Board, he said:

"I am called upon from time to time to sign warrants upon the Treasury for money to pay salaries and engineering expenses of the Water Board, amounting in the aggregate to very large sums annually. These amounts for the past year for the several months were as follows:

January	$20,469 88	July	$50,348 87
February	29,821 33	August	46,042 21
March	35,100 55	September	48,029 65
April	34,835 78	October	74,968 13
May	47,706 27	November	83,165 29
June	59,278 30	December	44,724 13
Making a total for 1870 of			$574,491 13

In 1868 the total sum drawn from the Treasury for monthly expenses of a similar character amounted to only $356,127. No one can fail to see the extraordinary increase in the amounts expended. $218,000 for a single year. Does not this call for some explanation?

In the present mode of lighting the streets he finds another abuse, and remarks in regard to it:

"Unless some change is made in the present mode of lighting, it will cost the city for the ensuing year not less than $750,000—$150,000 more than was required ten years ago to carry on the whole city government."

The Park Commissioners also received from him a paragraph full of general condemnation. He concludes by presenting a gloomy picture of affairs generally.

The next business in order being the election of city officers for the ensuing year, tellers were appointed. The result of the balloting was the unanimous election of the following:

President of the Board, Jacob I. Bergen. Corporation Counsel, William C. DeWitt. Keeper of the City Hall, Patrick Tormey. Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, Thomas McGuire. Messenger of the Board, Andrew McDonald. Engineer of the City Hall, Timothy Ward. Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District, Wm. Irwin. Inspector of Pavements, Western District, Philip Clare. Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District, James Fagan, Michael Malone. Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District, Peter Callan, Frank Debold. Keeper of Docks, Eastern District, Patrick Clark. Clerk of the Market, Philip Doherty. Keeper of Water-closets, Daniel Murphy. Pound-master, Eighth Ward, Martin McCormack. Keeper of Hamilton-avenue Bridge, John Anglim. Keeper of Ninth-street Bridge, Simon Walsh. Keeper of Third-street Bridge, John Victory. Keeper of Carroll-street Bridge, Peter Cunningham. Keeper of Union-street Bridge, John Farrell.

The Board adjourned till Monday next at 3 o'clock.

ORPHANS' FAIR.

Closing Scenes—Prizes Fast Disappearing, But Many Attractions Still Left.

The latter months of the past year have been rendered memorable in the history of New-York by a series of brilliant charitable fairs. Bleeding France and victorious, yet suffering Germany, have equally enjoyed the benefits of American sympathy. Many noble institutions, whose object is to relieve distress and misery at home, have also been kindly fostered. The first week of the new year will witness the close of the Orphans' Fair, which, for many considerations, has stronger claims for popular support than any which have preceded it. To watch with tender care over the children of those who have fallen in defense of their country is a duty taught even in the hoary pages of Greek antiquity, and should be regarded as a privilege by every true patriot. The Union Home and School, where 4,000 orphaned children have been supported and educated, requires support in order to continue its good work. The generous ladies who have charge of it have appealed to the public by means of the Fair, which has been in operation for more than three weeks. They have spared no trouble to make it successful, and yet, owing to many unavoidable causes, it has only been comparatively so. For the last few evenings, however, a change for the better has taken place, and much of the enthusiasm which marked the French and Hebrew Fairs is visible. Last evening many "calls" were made, and as usual on such occasion, the ladies were in their most delightful element. Names were registered in dangerous-looking books, and money changed hands very rapidly, and although many of the tables bore a rather dilapidated appearance, there were still enough articles left to unloosen the strings of the most plethoric purse. At Post Phil. Kearney table there are thirty-three paintings, which have been presented by the best American artists, among which is a fine portrait of Prof. MORSE, by FAGNINI; "The Wreck," by S. J. GUY; "Meditation," by C. C. WARD; a "Peaceful Night," by T. S. SMITH, and "Arctic Regions," by WILLIAM BRADFORD. A magnificent musical clock, with mechanical birds, the gift of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is also one of the attractions of this table. At tables Nos. 3 and 4 may be seen "Don't give up the ship," by LAWRENCE, and a "Portrait of Gen. SCOTT," each surrounded with tattered and ball-riddled flags, which tell their own tale. Many elegant clocks and bronzes are exhibited at the Seventy-first Regiment table. To the juvenile visitor by far the greatest attraction is that afforded by Mrs. JAMES S. THAYER'S "Baby House," which is a marvel of architectural and decorative art. It comprises four compartments, and presents a dinner, parlor, nursery and kitchen scene, such as are found in *une grande maison*, and would make an elegant present to a child. The prize sword was slyly carried off by GRAFULLA on Saturday evening, but the contest for the meerschaum still goes on with varying success. The vote stood last evening: GRANT, 238; MCCLELLAN, 196; BARNUM, 171; WOODFORD, 108, and many scattering votes.

It is expected that a strategic movement is about to be made, and that the President's friends will have to come to the front if they wish him to carry off this valuable prize. The raffling and auction last evening was attended with much interest, and many articles were disposed of at prices much below their intrinsic value. The Committee have limited their hopes to $15,000, but as the public have still an opportunity to visit the Fair, and make a New-Year's offering, there is a prospect that they may be agreeably disappointed by finding, at the close, at least $20,000 to the credit of the nation's wards. A smaller sum than this is unworthy of such a cause, and of the great City of New-York.

WM. INGOLDSBY, aged thirty-three, of No. 59 Orchard-street, last evening, while intoxicated, fell on the pavement in Prince-street, and received a severe cut on the head. His wound was dressed, and he was then locked up in the Prince-street Police Station.

A man named GILMORE, a scale-maker, aged sixty years, was found dead in bed, last evening, at No. 1,031 Third-avenue, a few minutes after retiring.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

An Interesting History of Recent Litigation.

Gross Mismanagement of the Affairs of the Company.

Scandalous Proceedings of Counsel in the Pay of Fisk, Gould & Co.

A Stay of Proceedings in the Ramsey-Erie Case—The Extraordinary Default Before Judge Barnard, and Other Matters.

JUDGE ROSEKRANS AND ERIE.

Important Decision in the Case of Thompson, De Forest and Others Against the Erie Railway Company—A Detailed Statement of the Affairs of the Road.

In the following opinion many important statements of fact, in regard to the history of a portion of the great Erie litigation, which has been going on so long in different parts of the State, will be found of interest to our readers. It is the opinion of Judge ROSEKRANS, of the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial District of this State, delivered at a Special Term in the case of JOHN H. THOMPSON, MARY T. DE FOREST and others against the Erie Railway Company. In addition to the new law points which he decides, Judge ROSEKRANS goes into a detailed statement of the earnings of the road, its dividends, the amount of stock and bonds it has issued; also some of the ways and means whereby the Company, its attorneys and agents have been enabled to continue the litigation as it has done. Many of these facts have never been before published.

ROSEKRANS, J.—The Erie Railway Company was organized in 1861, under statutes passed in 1860 and 1861, to carry out an amicable agreement made between the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and its creditors. That agreement provided that preferred stock should be issued by defendant, when organized, to the unsecured creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, upon which the holders of such stock should be entitled to preferred dividends out of the net earnings of the Company, if earned in the current year, but not otherwise, not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, after payment of the mortgage interest of said Company and delayed coupons in full. (See chap. 160, laws of 1860; chap. 119, laws of 1861.)

EARNINGS OF THE ROAD IN 1862.

From the tables annexed to the reports of the defendant, presented by the plaintiff, it appears that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, the net earnings of the Company were $3,539,585 76, and that a dividend of five per cent. was paid to the preferred stockholders for that year. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, the net earnings of the Company were $4,088,970 22. A dividend of three and a half per cent. was paid on the preferred stock on the 1st July, 1863, and a like dividend on 1st January, 1864.

EARNINGS FOR 1864.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, the net earnings of the defendant were $4,594,725 10, and a dividend of three and a half per per cent. was paid on the preferred stock on the 1st July, 1864, and a like dividend on 1st January, 1865. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, the net earnings of the defendant were $5,066,510 70, and a dividend of three and a half per cent. was paid on the preferred stock on the 1st July, 1865, and a like dividend on the 1st January, 1866.

EARNINGS FOR 1866, 1867 AND 1868.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, the net earnings were $3,743,273 05, and a dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred stock was paid for that year. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, the net earnings were $4,005,995 94, and a dividend of seven per cent. was paid on the preferred stock for that year. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, the net earnings were $3,244,582 79. It appears that the amount of preferred stock issued by the defendant is $8,536,910; seven per cent. upon the sum is $597,583 70. No dividend upon this stock was paid by the defendant in 1868, and separate suits were brought by several parties in the Spring of 1869 to recover the dividends for the year 1868.

THE PECK SUIT.

One suit was brought by the Messrs. ST. JOHN, another by JOHN B. PECK, another by JAMES THOMPSON. The Peck suit was commenced in April, 1869, and the complaint therein was verified. It sets forth the amicable agreement referred to, and the organization of the defendant; that PECK was a holder of sixty shares of the preferred stock of the defendant; that net earnings had been earned by the Company sufficient to pay a seven per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, for the year 1868, but that none had been paid. On the 20th April, 1869, the defendant put in a verified answer to that complaint, which stated that after such preferred stock was issued, the defendant leased certain railroads and other property, the aggregate rents of which, for the year 1868, amounted to $376,107, and that in 1868 the defendant actually paid on said leases $358,607. It also stated that at various times since such preferred stock was issued the defendant was obliged to borrow money, and had issued bonds to the amount of 1,000,000 pounds sterling, and that during the year 1868 the defendant necessarily paid interest on said bonds to the amount of $388,494 61, and that, after making such payments, there was nothing left to pay a dividend to the preferred stockholders. The plaintiff demurred to this answer, and the case was argued upon this demurrer, before Justice INGRAHAM, who delivered an opinion in these words: "The complainant sets out a valid contract between the parties and there is nothing in the pleadings to show that such contract should not be performed. The answer sets up other indebtedness incurred subsequently, by way of mortgage and lease. I think neither excuses the defendant from performing the contract with the plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs." This decision was made May 10, 1869. The defendant submitted to it; no appeal was taken from it; it has never been reversed. It is difficult to perceive how the decision upon this demurrer, could have been different under the amicable agreement made between the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and its stockholders and creditors, and the statutes passed to carry out that agreement, under which the defendant was organized. Authority was given by these statutes to the defendant to carry out the amicable agreement referred to, in aid and for the protection of the rights of the stockholders and unsecured creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. By the eighth section of the act of 1860, the defendant, in case it became the owner of the property of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, according to the terms of that section, was declared to hold it, subject to the trusts created by such amicable agreement. DUDLEY S. GREGORY and J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS became the purchasers of the property of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company under said amicable agreement, as trustees, and were, by the express terms of that agreement and the statute, trustees for the unsecured creditors of that Company. And the Erie Railway Company, which became the purchaser of the same property from said trustees, was declared by the statute, under which it was organized, to hold it subject to the lien of the mortgage and unsecured creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The defendant then became, by its purchase of said property and its organization, under said statutes, a trustee for the creditors named, and for its preferred stockholders, and was bound to execute the trust thus imposed upon it. If new debts could be created by the defendant, to have preference in payment out of the net earnings of the Company before the preferred stockholders could be entitled to a dividend, the rights of the latter would be injuriously affected, and they should be called by some other name than preferred stockholders. The third section of the act of 1860, authorized the defendant to take, hold, execute, fulfill and renew or cancel all contracts and agreements, for the use and possession of any real estate, franchises and personal property, of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with any individual or individuals or any incorporation in this or any other State, and especially with the Long Dock Company, and with the Union Railroad Company and the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, or the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, to the same extent that the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was authorized to do, and this grant of power excludes the idea that the Legislature intended that the defendant should be authorized to make other leases not mentioned in this section of the act and pay the rents out of the earnings of the Company, in preference to dividends on its preferred stock. The words "net earnings" clearly mean the "gross earnings," less the cost of their production. And "the mortgage interest and delayed coupons," which, by the terms of the fourth section of the act of 1861, were to be paid in full, before the dividends were paid on the preferred stock, were only the interest and delayed coupons upon the mortgage debt of the Company, as it existed at the date of the organization. The interest on such mortgage debt in 1868, exceeded, by about $300,000, the interest on that debt as it existed at the organization of the Company.

THE THOMPSON SUIT.

A few days after the decision of Justice INGRAHAM, in May, 1869, JAMES THOMPSON commenced an action against the Company, as a preferred stockholder, to recover his share of the net earnings of the Company in 1868. The complaint in that action was substantially the same as that in the suit of the ST. JOHNS, and that in the suit of JOHN B. PECK, against the Company. On the 17th day of May, 1869, JAY GOULD, the President, and FREDERICK A. LANE, a director of the defendant, commenced an action against the defendant and against said PECK and others, holders of preferred stock, and against one ROONEY, a holder of common stock of the defendant, and upon an *ex-parte* application obtained from one of the Justices of this Court, an injunction order, "restraining, enjoining and forbidding the Erie Railway Company, its officers, agents and servants and the other directors of the Company from declaring or paying or consenting to or allowing to be paid, any dividend on the preferred stock of the defendant, until the final decision in that action, and restraining, enjoining and forbidding the said PECK and other holders of preferred stock and said ROONEY and all other holders of common stock of the defendant from commencing, prosecuting or instigating any suits, litigations or proceedings in reference to said preferred stock, or from doing any act or thing on account of said preferred stock, which might tend to impede the directors of the defendant, or any officer, agent or servant of said Company, in the discharge of their duties." Within two days after the commencement of the suit of JAMES THOMPSON, this injunction order was served upon his attorney. The Erie Railway Company availed itself of this injunction order in the suit of the ST. JOHNS, and the suit of JAMES THOMPSON, by stating in the affidavits made to extend the time to answer in those suits, the fact that said injunction order had been served upon said parties or their attorneys. It also attempted to withdraw the suit of JAMES THOMPSON from the County of Saratoga, where the venue was laid, by a motion to consolidate that action with another against the Company in which the venue was laid in the County of Sullivan. The hearing of this motion was postponed several times, and at last the attorney of THOMPSON took the default of the Company for not bringing the motion to argument. Proceedings were taken against THOMPSON to punish him for contempt, for this act of his attorney, in violation of the injunction order, but the proceeding was abandoned and THOMPSON was not punished.

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEYS HAVE TOO MUCH BUSINESS.

On the 5th day of June, 1869, THOMPSON's attorney extended the time to answer twenty days. On the 28th day of June, 1869, the defendant obtained an order extending the time to answer the complaint twenty days. The affidavit on which this order was obtained stated that the professional engagements of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN, the defendant's attorneys, had been so "numerous and pressing" that they had been utterly unable to examine the complaint. It has already been stated that this complaint was substantially like that in the Peck suit, which had already been examined and answered. The time consumed in the preparation of the affidavit to obtain this extension exceeded that required to examine the complaint. On the 19th day of July, 1869, the defendant obtained a further extension of twenty days to answer this complaint, upon an affidavit stating the professional engagements of the defendant's attorneys had been so "numerous and pressing" that they had been, and still were, unable to prepare an answer. On the 9th day of August, 1869, another extension of twenty days' time to answer the complaint was obtained upon an affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN, that the engagements of the defendant's attorneys had been so "numerous and pressing" ever since said suit commenced, and for the greater part of the time he had been so unwell that he had been unable to prepare a proper answer to the complaint.

FURTHER DELAYS BY DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEYS.

On the 20th day of August, 1869, another order extending the time to answer the complaint twenty days was obtained, on an affidavit stating the professional engagements of defendants' attorneys had been so numerous and pressing that it was impossible for them to prepare a proper and suitable answer to the complaint. Upon similar affidavits similar extensions of the time to answer were obtained on the 20th of September, 1869; the 11th of October, 1869; the 1st of November, 1869; the 22d of November, 1869; the 13th of December, 1869, and the 31st of December, 1869. All of these affidavits stated the service of the injunction order of the Gould & Lane suit upon the attorney of THOMPSON. That injunction order was a fraud upon the law. It had neither principle nor precedent to sustain it. This expression of opinion is intended to apply only to those who obtained the injunction order, and used it for their own purposes. It would probably have been vacated, at an early day, by the Justice who issued it, had an application been made to him, for that purpose. It was vacated on the 10th of January, 1870, on the application of JAMES THOMPSON.

THE ANSWER PUT IN.

On the 11th January, 1870, the day after the injunction order was vacated, the Company put in an answer to the complaint of JAMES THOMPSON, verified by JAY GOULD. It denied the allegations in the complaint as to the amicable arrangement, except as admitted. It alleged that the arrangement was not accepted, ratified, or adopted by the defendant. It alleged that the liens of the creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company were not released, but were cut off by the foreclosure. It stated that the words "net earnings" meant the balance of gross receipts, after deducting all proper outlays about the affairs of the Company, including interest on all debts, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, and rents of all leased property. It alleged there were no net earnings for 1868, and that the entire gross earnings were not sufficient to pay expenses and debts. It denied the allegations in folio 18 of complaint. It set out the amicable agreement referred to as made between the creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

I think it required less of professional skill and less time to prepare this answer than was required for the preparation of either of the eleven affidavits upon which the eleven extensions, of twenty days each, to answer were obtained, and the obtaining of the each extension. The defendant in that case was under an order to take short notice of trial, and the cause was noticed, by the attorney of JAMES THOMPSON, for trial at the Saratoga Circuit, to be held on the 17th day of January, 1870. On the 14th day of January, 1870, the defendant, on a two days' notice, made a motion before Justice BARNARD, in the City of New-York, to set aside the notice of trial, and the motion was granted and order made. This order was a nullity. The Judge had no jurisdiction to hear the motion, but instead of treating it as a void order, the attorney for THOMPSON obtained in the proper jurisdiction, an order that the Company show cause why the order of Justice BARNARD should not be vacated, and upon the return of this order to show cause, the order of Justice BARNARD was vacated. The cause stood for trial upon the calendar of the Saratoga Circuit, and before it was reached in its order the plaintiff was paid $900, the amount he claimed in the action, and upon request his attorney stipulated to assign the cause of action and the suit to whomsoever JAY GOULD should direct. The conclusion is irresistible, that this suit was settled with the money and for the benefit of the Company. GOULD had sworn in his verification of the answer, that there were no net earnings of the Company, in 1868, and it is not to be supposed that he bought with his own money, and for his own purposes, a demand which had no foundation, and was disputed and litigated by the Company, upon his oath. Thus the suit of JAMES THOMPSON was disposed of. The answer in the St. John suit was verified on the 9th February, 1870. The amended answer in the Peck suit was put in on 18th February, 1870. It was in these words: "The defendant answers to the complaint that the net earnings of the defendant for the year 1868, after the payment of their mortgage interest and delayed coupons in full, were not enough to pay any dividends whatever upon the preferred stock mentioned in the complaint." It was signed by Mr. SHEARMAN, as defendant's attorney, and was verified by JAY GOULD, by an affidavit that the answer was true of his own knowledge. It will be borne in mind that the original answer verified by Mr. GOULD which was demurred to, stated that the Company had paid in 1868 $358,607 under new leases entered into, since the preferred stock was issued, and that since said stock was issued the Company issued bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, and during the year 1868 had necessarily paid interest on these bond to the amount of $388,494 65, and that after making those payments, there was nothing left to pay preferred stockholders. This language implies that without regarding or including such payments, there were net earnings of the Company out of which a dividend to preferred stockholders could be made. In the complaint in the suit of GOULD and LANE, in which the injunction order was obtained, they stated that over $1,000,000 of mortgage bonds had been issued by the Company since the preferred stock was issued. Taking the various sworn statements as true, it is apparent that the amended answer in the Peck suit was evasive, and under the decision of Justice INGRAHAM was sham. The acceptance of such an answer by PECK's attorney, and the subsequent proceedings in that suit, satisfy me that such proceedings, after the decision of Justice INGRAHAM, were collusive and fraudulent, and for the benefit of the Company.

TRIAL BEFORE THE REFEREE.

Five days after the service of the amended answer in the Peck suit, on an affidavit of JAY GOULD that the action was referable, and upon the consent of the attorneys for both parties, an order was made referring the cause to HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., to hear and decide the issues of fact. Five days after the entry of this order the cause was tried before the referee and was concluded the same day. Past dilatoriness and delay is followed and compensated by the hot haste of these latter proceedings. The only witness called by the plaintiff was Mr. MOROSINI, the defendants' auditor. He was the only witness sworn in the action; he did not disclose, and the referee finds, as a fact, "that no evidence was offered from which the referee could find how much profit was received by the Company from its main line, nor how much from the railroads leased by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which were used by defendant, nor how much was received by the defendant from railroads leased by the defendant since its organization in 1861." The cause was submitted to the referee upon this insufficient, unsatisfactory and unexplained evidence. No application was made for an adjournment to supply the defect in the evidence. Upon the above finding of fact, all that was necessary to be stated by the referee as conclusion of law, was the seventh conclusion of law stated in his report, "that it was not shown that the defendant received for earnings during the current year ending Dec. 31, 1868, any net earnings apportionable or distributable to or upon the said preferred stock," and the eighth conclusion of law to the effect "that the defendants were entitled to judgment in their favor, with costs." But the referee proceeded to find the facts set out in the original answer as to new leases, entered into since the preferred stock was issued, and the payment of the rent thereon by the Company in 1868, to the amount of $362,985 35, and the issuing of £1,000,000 sterling, of bonds, since the preferred stock was issued, and the payment by the Company in 1868, of interest thereon, to the amount of $388,494 65. These payments, Justice INGRAHAM had decided, in that very action, were not allowable as against the plaintiffs claim. The defendant had submitted to this decision; it controled the case, and yet it was carefully kept from the referee's knowledge, and he was allowed to proceed in the case as if it had not been made. The evidence of its concealment is found in the fact that it does not appear from the printed case in that suit, presented to me or otherwise, that the decision of Justice INGRAHAM was brought to the knowledge of the referee, and in the fact that the referee proceeded to decide in reference to those items in direct opposition to and conflict with the decision of Justice INGRAHAM. It is not usual for an intelligent and respectable referee like Mr. ROBINSON to overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court, made in the suit in which the referee is acting, and made for his direction and guidance in that suit. It would be reversing the established course of judicial proceedings to regard the decisions of a referee as overruling the decisions of Justice INGRAHAM. I presume the learned referee would have respected that decision, had it been brought to his knowledge. To presume otherwise, would be charging him with consummate presumption and a want of proper respect for the Court. The payments made by the Company on new leases, and the interest paid on the £1,000,000 sterling bonds, as found by the referee, amounted to $751,480. The amount of preferred stock issued by the Company, as found by the referee, was $8,536,950, seven per cent. upon which is $597,583. There was thus a surplus of net earnings after paying seven per cent. on preferred stock.

THE REFEREE'S REPORT.

The referee made his report on the 26th day of March, 1870, and judgment was entered upon it on the same day for $130 86 costs. No extra allowance seems to have been made to the defendants' attorney. On the same day an appeal was taken from this judgment. The papers do not disclose any subsequent action in the case. The only law which has as yet been settled in the case is that contained in the decision of Justice INGRAHAM. I regard it as sound law, and should respect the decision until reversed. I should doubt the correctness of my own opinion if it differed from that of so experienced and eminent a Judge. This brings us down to the case of THOMPSON, DE FOREST and others, against the Erie Railway Company, to recover dividends on the preferred stock for 1869, in which a motion is made by the plaintiffs to strike out the defendant's answer as sham and frivolous, and for judgment. The facts before recited have been presented by the plaintiffs as having a bearing upon this motion as indicating the course adopted by the defendant whenever an action is brought to recover dividends on preferred stock, and as characterizing the acts of the defendant in the action in which the motion is made. I think they are legitimately presented. The complaint in this action is substantially like those in the other actions above referred to. It was verified and served on the 22d day of March, 1870. It contained allegations in these words: "Eleventh—That the gross earnings of said defendant during the current year 1869 exceeded the sum of $18,000,000, (which sum does not include a large sum earned and received by defendant in operating certain of its leased roads, as these plaintiffs are informed and believe, the amount of which is unknown to these plaintiffs,) and that the net earnings of said defendant during the said year amounted to fully enough to pay to the holders of said preferred stock the dividends or interest, as hereinbefore set forth, promised and agreed to be paid; but that said defendant has refused and neglected, and still refuses and neglects, to pay the said dividends or interest on said preferred stock, for the year 1869, or any part thereof, although often requested so to do. Twelfth—That, as plaintiffs are informed and believe, said defendant has laid out and expended a large part of its said net earnings, for the year 1869, in permanent additions and improvements to its property, instead of applying the same to the payment of the dividends or interest on the said preferred stock, to the undue advantage of the holders of the common stock of said defendant, and in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights. Thirteenth—That, as plaintiffs are informed and believe, the persons having charge and control of the funds and affairs of said defendant have diverted and appropriated a large part of said net earnings of the defendant for the year 1869 to the purchase of, and investment in, property other than that necessary or proper to be held or owned by said defendant and not authorized by its charter."

These are all the allegations in the complaint pretended to be denied. I will speak of the manner of the denial hereafter.

FISK'S AFFIDAVIT.

On the 11th day of April, 1870, JAMES FISK, JR., made an affidavit of merits in the action, upon which and an affidavit of EDWARD ENSIGN, an order extending the time to answer twenty days was granted. ENSIGN's affidavit stated that he was the managing clerk in the office of the defendant's attorneys; that the issues involved in the action were of an important and complicated nature, and great care must necessarily be used to prepare a proper and suitable defense; that the time of defendant's attorneys had been fully and constantly employed since the service of the complaint, so that they have been unable to examine said complaint fully in order to prepare for such defense. It will be observed that FISK could not have sworn to merits, under the advice of counsel, unless counsel had examined the complaint sufficiently to understand its substance and the merits of the case, and that a "managing clerk" could not have sworn truly that the issues involved were of an important and complicated nature, or that it required great care to prepare an answer, unless some one who was competent to determine that matter had examined the complaint. And it will be seen hereafter that the important and complicated issues which required such exceeding care to be set up in the answer were simply these: A denial of the three paragraphs of the complaint above recited, an allegation that the plaintiffs had not asked for an accounting, an allegation that the interests of the preferred stockholders, of whom plaintiffs were four, were adverse to the interests of the common stockholders, of whom there were a large number, four of whom are named, and are alleged to be living in the City of New-York, an allegation that the action cannot proceed without the presence of one or more of the common stockholders, and an allegation that the names and residences of the directors of the defendant are as stated in the answer.

ANOTHER OF FISK'S AFFIDAVITS.

On the second day of May, 1870, another affidavit of merits was made by JAMES FISK, JR., and Mr. ENSIGN, the "managing clerk," made another affidavit, upon which another extension of twenty days' time to answer the complaint was granted. ENSIGN's affidavit stated that the suit is brought to compel a declaration and payment of a dividend on the preferred stock of said company, and involves complicated and difficult questions of law and fact; that the answers heretofore prepared in similar actions, on preferred stock, will afford no assistance in this action to defendant's attorneys, as the defense herein is essentially different; that the professional engagements of defendant's attorneys have been so numerous, constant and pressing that it has been impossible for them to prepare a proper and suitable answer herein; and it is necessary for them to consult further with the officers of the defendant in regard to the terms of said answer. On the 23d day of May, 1870, upon a similar affidavit of Mr. ENSIGN, and an affidavit of merits made by JAY GOULD, another extension of twenty days' time to answer the complaint was granted. The defendant then obtained an order returnable the 11th day of June, that the plaintiffs show cause why certain portions of the complaint should not be stricken out. Upon the return of that order the Judge struck out one clause of the complaint, which alleged the meaning of the words "net earnings," and another which alleged that the failure of the defendant to declare and pay a dividend on the preferred stock was "in violation of the trust reposed" in the defendant. These clauses were properly struck out of the complaint. They were unnecessarily inserted—the first because the construction of the words "net earnings" was not intricate, and was to be determined from the instrument or statute in which they were used, and the latter because they had no more force than the words in an old declaration in assumpsit upon the Common Courts, stating a breach of the defendant's contract thus: "Nevertheless, the defendant not regarding his said promise, but contriving and fraudulently intending, craftily and subtly, to deceive and defraud the plaintiff, hath not paid said money." But these allegations hurt no one. The defendant could not possibly be prejudiced by their remaining in the complaint, they could have been denied, if untrue, and no new issue would thereby have been introduced into the case, not presented by a proper denial of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth paragraphs of the complaint. I think the motion to strike out was made purely to gain time. There were other portions of the complaint, included in the motion to strike out which were not stricken out.

ANOTHER ORDER FOR TIME.

The defendant obtained an order that it have twenty days' time to answer the complaint, after service of the copy of the order made upon the motion to strike out. The defendant appealed from so much of the order made upon the motion to strike out, as was adverse to it, and on 1st August, 1870, upon an affidavit of merits, made by JAY GOULD, and an affidavit made by Mr. ENSIGN, obtained an order extending the time to answer, demur or make any motion until twenty days after the entry and service of the order, upon the final determination of the appeal. The affidavit of Mr. ENSIGN stated the obtaining of the order to show cause why parts of the complaint should not be struck out, and that an order was made thereon, denying the most essential portions of the motion, and that the defendant had appealed, in good faith. That the defendant's attorneys verily believe that if they are compelled to answer the complaint before the decision of the appeal, they will waive their rights under such appeal, and their clients' interest will be irretrievably prejudiced thereby. The papers do not disclose why the attorneys for the defendant, who alone had knowledge upon the subject, did not swear to their own belief, instead of imposing the burden of swearing to it upon a "managing clerk," who could not possibly know the fact, but at most could only swear that he was informed and believed that such belief was entertained. The plaintiffs moved to vacate this order to stay, and it was vacated, and an order granted giving the defendant twenty days' time to answer. The order appealed from was affirmed by the General Term at once upon the argument. The answer of the defendant was served on the 14th September, 1870. I have already stated the substance of it. It should be stated in full. It reads thus: "The defendant, the Erie Railway Company, answers the complaint as follows:

THE ANSWER OF DEFENDANTS.

First—As a first defense:

1. This defendant denies each and every allegation, contained in those paragraphs of the complaint which are numbered 11, 12 and 13.

2. The affairs of this defendant are managed by seventeen directors, and the plaintiffs have not asked from any of the said directors any accounting in respect to the matter set forth in the complaint.

Second—For a second defense:

1. That the interests of the preferred stockholders of this defendant, of whom, the plaintiffs are four, are in respect to the matters alleged in the complaint, adverse to the interests of the holders of the common stock of this defendant, of whom there are a large number, now living in the City of New-York, and of whom C. HARNIER, EDWIN MEAD, PAUL A. SPOFFORD and NEHEMIAH TUNIS are four, now living in the City of New-York.

2. That this action cannot properly proceed to trial without the presence of one or more of the said holders of common stock to represent their interests, inasmuch as any dividends that should be paid to the holders of preferred stock would necessarily reduce the dividends payable to the holders of common stock.

3. That the persons who had, at the commencement of this action, and who still have control of the funds and affairs of this defendant, are Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, William M. Tweed, Hugh Smith, Henry Thompson, A. S. Diven, John Ganson, O. W. Chapman, H. N. Otis, J. D. White, M. P. Symonds, Homer Ramsdell and John Hilton, all of whom are now living in the City of New-York, except A. S. Diven, who resides at Elmira, John Ganson, who resides in Buffalo, O. W. Chapman, who resides in Binghamton, H. N. Otis, who resides in Yonkers; John Hilton, who resides in Irving, Chautauqua County; Homer Ramsdell, who resides in Newburg, and George C. Hall, who resides in Brooklyn, in this State, and C. G. Sisson, who resides in Jersey City, and Justin D. White, who resides at Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey." FIELD & SHEARMAN, defendant's attorneys. The verification is by JAY GOULD, President, in the usual form. The first subdivision of the first answer is sham. Its falsity is established by the following evidence: First—By the joint affidavit of JAY GOULD, (who verified the answer,) President, and of L. D. RUCKER, acting Superintendent of operations of the Erie Railway Company, made on the 8th day of January, 1870, verifying the annual report of the Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, of its operations for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1869. The General Railroad act of 1850, section 31, requires such report to be made, and that it shall be verified by the oath of the Treasurer or President, and acting Superintendent of operations, and that it shall be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor by the 1st day of December in each year. This report is required to state, among other things, the total expenses of operating the road, and the earnings and cash receipts and payments.

REPORT OF THE COMPANY.

In pursuance of this requirement, the Company made their report, which is set out in the State Engineer's report for the year 1869, page 382, and following, in which, on page 388, at the close of the statement, is this entry: "Surplus Oct. 1, 1869, $475,621 91." Among the items of payments, deducted from the earnings, in order to make this "surplus," is an item in these words: "Loss in Lake Erie steamers, $78,464 64." As against the preferred stockholders, this last item had no place in the account. The defendant had no power to purchase or hire steamers for use on Lake Erie. (Parish vs. Wheeler, 22 N. Y. R., 494; ib. 258. Bissell vs. The Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.) A railroad company is bound to apply all its funds to the purposes directed and provided for by the act under which it is incorporated, and to none other. (East Anglian Railway Company vs. Eastern Counties Railway Company; 7 Eng. Law and Equity Report, 505.) The report referred to, also included in the items of payments, the sum of $1,703,773, for interest on mortgage debt, which exceeded by nearly $296,000 the interest on the mortgage debt of the Company at the time of its organization. It also included, in the items of payments, the sum of $824,020 for rents of railroads, which exceeded by about $579,000 the rents on railroads leased before the preferred stock was issued. The excess in these last two items was decided by Justice INGRAHAM, in the Peck suit, not to be chargeable as against the preferred stockholders, and adding these excesses to the admitted surplus, it shows a surplus on the 30th September, 1869, held for the benefit of the preferred stockholders, to the extent of their right to a semi-annual dividend on the 1st July, 1869, of about $1,429,000, a sum sufficient to pay to the preferred stockholders the two semi-annual dividends of three and a half per cent. each, due them by the terms of the statute and their certificates, amounting to less than $600,000, and leave a balance in the hands of the Company of over $800,000. But, waiving all consideration of these excesses, and taking the surplus, as stated in the verified report, at $475,621 91, on the 30th September, 1869, the preferred stockholders, by the terms of the statute, were entitled to a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the 1st July, 1869, out of the net earning of the Company, which should have been declared and paid as soon as a sufficient amount was earned. The admitted surplus was more than sufficient to pay a dividend on the 1st July, 1869, of three and a half per cent. on such stock. Messrs. GOULD and RUCKER swore on the 8th of January, 1870, that the statements in the report signed by them, to which their affidavit was annexed, were true and correct, according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief. The law imposed upon them the duty of examining critically the accounts and operations of the Company so as to enable them, understandingly, to verify the report. The falsity of the first subdivision of the first answer is further established by the combined action of the Board of Directors of the defendant, and its Executive Committee, as evidenced by the extracts from its book of minutes. These minutes disclose the following facts:

A SPECIAL MEETING HELD.

On Monday, the 22d day of November, 1866, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company was held, at which were present the following directors: Messrs. Fisk, Ramsdell, Hilton, Simmons, Hall, Thompson, Lane, White and Otis, and the minutes proceed to state as follows:

"In the absence of the President, Vice-President FISK took the chair. On motion of Mr. LANE the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. On motion of Mr. LANE the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to investigate, and if found practicable, to declare a dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Company, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, such dividend to be represented by scrip certificates, having five years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually."

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS.—On the following day, Nov. 23, 1869, the defendant caused to be published in the public newspapers of the City of New-York the following notice:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The holders of the preferred stock of this Company are hereby notified that a dividend of seven per cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 Eighth-avenue, on and after Dec. 15, next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on Wednesday, the 1st December, and reopen Dec. 16, next. By order,

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1869.

The minutes of the Board of Directors also contain the following entry:

The quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company was held on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Present JAY GOULD, President, and Messrs. FISK, HALL, LANE, OTIS, RAMSDELL, SIMMONS, THOMPSON, WHITE. On motion of Mr. HALL, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to extend the time of payment of the scrip dividend, declared Nov. 22, 1869, to the 31st of March, 1870.

It will be borne in mind that the holders of preferred stock were not entitled to dividends, except from net earnings during the year. The defendant had no authority to pay or to promise to pay dividends to the preferred stockholders, except out of such net earnings. It would have been a fraud upon the creditors, and the holders of the common stock, of the defendant, to have paid such dividend, out of any other fund, and the promise to pay such dividend, if there were no net earnings, earned during the year, evidenced by scrip certificates, would have been worthless in the hands of the holders of the preferred stock. Such certificates would have been without consideration and void. The Company did not authorize its Executive Committee to declare a dividend on such stock, unless after investigation it was found practicable to declare it in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, that is, out of "net earnings earned within the year and not otherwise." The proof is clear that the Executive Committee did investigate the affairs of the Company and did ascertain that there were sufficient net earnings of the Company, earned during the year, to pay to the preferred stockholders a dividend of seven per cent. This is the only legitimate conclusion, arising from the declaration of the dividend. The Board of Directors ratified this act of the Executive Committee. They ordered the publication of the notice of the dividend, and this ratification was an admission, by the Board of Directors, of the fact that there were sufficient net earnings to pay the preferred stockholders a dividend of seven per cent., and that the dividend had been declared in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided. The declaration of this dividend was again ratified by the Board of Directors, on the 23d day of February, 1870, at their quarterly meeting. The resolution above recited, passed on that day, recognized this seven per cent. dividend as properly and legally declared in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided. The resolution directed the Treasurer to extend the time of payment of that dividend to the 31st of March, 1870. Not a word was said about the illegality of the dividend. That portion of the resolution of the Board of the date of the 22d November, 1869, and of the notice of the Secretary, to the effect that the dividend would "be represented by scrip certificates, having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually," does not detract in the least degree from the force of the admission arising from the residue of the resolution, and from the examination and investigation made by the Executive Committee, and the declaration of the dividend. It can only be regarded as a proposition on the part of the Company, to borrow the dividend, of the holders of the preferred stock, upon the terms and for the time mentioned in the scrip certificates. The Company cannot be heard to allege that its agents and officers have done an illegal, fraudulent or void act. It cannot set up either the turpitude or incompetency of its officers, and in justice to such officers, the law requires, when it can be done, that such a construction should be given to their acts as will make them legal, honest and valid, instead of illegal, dishonest and void. This liberal construction is demanded by a maxim of the law—"*propter simplicitatem laicorum ut res magis valeat, quam pereat.*" The downright honesty of the defendant's Board of Directors in declaring the dividend referred to, ought not to be rendered ineffectual by any forced and unnatural construction of the resolution or acts under it. Their proposition to borrow the dividend is not sufficient to justify the charge that the dividend was dishonestly made. (Blackstone's Com., vol. 2, 379; Broom's Leg. Maxims, 413, marg.; Chitty on Contracts, 79, 80.) This accumulative evidence of the falsity of the first subdivision of the defendants first answer, arising from the oath of its President, the oath of its Superintendent, the resolutions of its Board of Directors, the investigation of its Executive Committee, the declaration of the dividend on preferred stock, after it was ascertained from such investigation that it could be declared according to law, the proposition to borrow the dividend of the holders of the stock, and the resolution to postpone its payment, which implies a promise to pay it at the postponed period, would seem to be unanswerable. But it is not all the evidence which the case presents. A strong argument to support the allegation of the falsity of this part of the first answer, is derived from the manner in which the denial is made of the parts of the complaint which it professes to deny. The denial is of the letter of those allegations, and not of their substance. It contains an implication of the truth of so much of the substance of the allegations of the complaint as is sufficient to sustain the action. The denial that the gross earnings of the defendant for the year 1869 exceeded the sum of $18,000,000, contains an implication that they amounted to just $18,000,000. The denial that the net earnings of the Company during the year 1869 amounted to fully enough to pay to the holders of preferred stock the dividend promised and agreed to be paid, (seven per cent. per annum,) contains an implication that they were sufficient to pay 6 99-100 per cent. The denial that the defendant has neglected and refused to pay said dividend contains the implication that it has neglected or refused to pay such dividend. The denial that the defendant has been often requested to pay such dividend, contains the implication that it has once been requested to pay it. The denial that the defendant has laid out and expended a large part of its net earnings, for 1869, in permanent additions and improvements to its property, contains the implication that it has expended some part of those earnings in the manner alleged. And the denial that the persons having charge and control of the defendant's funds and affairs have diverted and appropriated a large part of such net earnings to the purchase and investment in property other than that necessary or proper to be held or owned by the defendant, and not authorized by its charter, contains the implication that some portion of such earnings has been so diverted and appropriated.

A TRICKY AND EVASIVE DENIAL.

This denial is by way of negative pregnant. It is evasive, insufficient, tricky. I am aware that the Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of WALL vs. The Buffalo Water Works Company, (18 N. Y. R., 119,) that when the plaintiff goes to trial upon such an answer, he waives all objection to its insufficiency, and admits it to be a perfect denial, and to put in issue the matters thus denied. But in this case the plaintiff has not gone to trial upon the answer, and has made no such admission. In the case cited, the prevailing opinion delivered concedes that the denial was a species of negative pregnant, and of course the implications it contained could be urged by the plaintiffs if not waived. SAUNDERS records of himself, in his own reports, (Neale vs. Warner, vol. 1, 327 a.,) that KELYNGE, Chief-Justice, reprehended him for pleading so subtilely on purpose to trick the plaintiff, but he seemed to derive comfort and consolation under the rebuke from the fact that the case was, as he said, one of the greatest hardship on his client, and also from the fact, which he states, that his adversaries did not see the defect of the pleading on their part until SAUNDERS himself pointed it out in the Court. No comfort can be derived by the learned counsel who put in the defendant's answer in this case from either of the sources which consoled SAUNDERS. This case is not one of hardship on the defendant, and the mode of its denial is neither a novel nor an artful evasion. It was known by its present name (negative pregnant) as early as three centuries ago. Instances are mentioned in the Year Books, 22, H. C., 38, 39, and still later Lib. R., 65, and Strange R., 483, and the case cited from 20 N. Y. R. brings its use down to the present time. It has been adopted in "numerous and pressing" instances to ease the conscience of parties, and allow them to evade what they could not fully deny. But if I am wrong in the view last taken of this denial, the evidence of its falsity, first alluded to, still remains, and brings the case within the class mentioned by Judge STRONG in The People vs. McComber, 18 N. Y. R., 324, in these words: "Cases may and do frequently arise where the proof of the falsity of a verified answer is so strong, that the answer should not be allowed to stand without a special affidavit, stating the particular matters relied on in the support of it." Against the evidence furnished by the plaintiffs, the defendant, to sustain the truth of its answer, presents only the affidavit of JAY GOULD, its President, and that of Mr. MOROZINI, its Auditor. The circumstances of the case called upon the officers of the defendant for a disclosure of facts upon which the Court could adjudge that the answer was true. They were not authorized to deal in generalities, and gave their own construction of the law, or their conclusions upon facts undisclosed. The Court should have been informed of the facts to enable it to judge upon the matter. But instead of giving the particulars of the earnings and expenses of the Company during the year 1859, the Company contents itself by giving the general conclusions and constructions of its President and Auditor.

MR. GOULD'S REPORT.

Mr. GOULD states, in his affidavit, that the report filed in January, 1870, was, upon a subsequent examination, found to be incorrect, but to what extent, or in what particulars, he does not state. He states that the Company found, on a revision of the accounts, and a settlement of the claims against the Company for the year 1869, that the earnings had been overestimated, but he omits to state in what particulars, or to what extent. He states that it was found that there was no fund out of which a dividend could properly be declared, but he omits to state facts on which the Court could determine whether his judgment, or that of the Board of Directors was properly rendered. He swears, in general terms, that the answer in this case is in all respects true, and this is just what he swore to when the answer was put in. He swears that the Company paid out more money, in the conduct of its business, than it received from the earnings of its road, and I assume that he intended this statement to apply to the year 1869, but he does not state that the defendant paid out more than it actually earned, nor does he disclose the conduct of the defendant's business, so that the Court can see how the surplus admitted, in its report to the State Engineer, was exhausted, nor how much of its earnings it applied to the payment of claims not allowable as against preferred stockholders. He states that the Company has no fund out of which it could lawfully declare a dividend on the preferred stock, and that no such dividend could be paid without taking it out of defendant's capital. This judgment of this defendant's President may be true and correct, but he is not called upon for his judgment, but for facts upon which the Court could give its judgment. This last clause of Mr. GOULD's affidavit is also objectionable, for the reason that it refers to the time when it was made, and not to the time when the dividend on the preferred stock of the Company was payable. It may be true that at the present time the Company has no fund out of which it could declare a dividend on such stock, but that it had such fund on the 1st January, 1870. Opposed to this affidavit of Mr. GOULD, so general and unsatisfactory, so deficient in details and particulars, stands the affidavit of Mr. GOULD, and the affidavit of Mr. RUCKER, made the 8th day of January, 1870, and the acts of Mr. GOULD as a member of the Board of Directors, recognizing the dividend declared on the preferred stock as late as February, 1870. It is not to be presumed that, as President of the defendant, he was not cognizant of the fact that the dividend was declared soon after its declaration, and yet so far as the papers disclose, he has made no effort to annul it as improperly declared. It stands to this day as a declared dividend, declared according to law, or to use the more precise language of the resolution of the Board of Directors, declared "in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided." The affidavit of Mr. MOROSINI is equally defective and unsatisfactory. He swears that the gross earnings of the Company during the year 1869, were entirely exhausted by the current expenses of the year, and the Company had, at the end of the year, no net earnings whatever; but he does not state facts from which the Court can determine whether the items charged in the account as current expenses were properly chargeable as against the preferred stockholders. There is much evidence in the case to show that items not chargeable as against the preferred stockholders, were included in the account, and both Mr. GOULD and Mr. MOROSINI seem disposed to present the case on the part of the defendant, under their own construction of the words "net earnings," instead of allowing the Court to have the items of the account to enable it to determine their construction. He also swears that in the early part of the year 1870 he revised the accounts of the Company, and found that the estimate made in the report for the fiscal year of 1869 was entirely incorrect, and that many large expenses had been entirely overlooked, and that during the last three months of 1869, the current expenses of the Company were largely in excess of its gross earnings. The same defect is apparent in this part of the affidavit, as has been mentioned in regard to other parts of it. The particulars of the accounts are not given, upon which the Court could determine as to its correctness. The facts and figures which are concealed could so easily have been given that the conclusion is irresistible, that they are concealed for the reason that their disclosure would operate against the defendant.

A SHAM ANSWER.

From all the evidence in the case, I am satisfied that the first subdivision of the first answer is sham, and that it should be stricken out. The second subdivision of the first answer is clearly frivolous. It is a statement of new matter. It confesses the allegations of the complaint, and seeks to avoid them. This new matter does not constitute a defense. The allegation in the complaint is, that net earnings had been received by the defendant for the year 1869; that plaintiffs has requested payment of a dividend on the preferred stock, and that defendant had neglected and refused to pay it. This cause of action is confessed by the second subdivision of the first answer, and is not avoided by the allegation that plaintiffs had not requested an accounting, in respect to the matters alleged. It was sufficient that net earnings had been received by defendant, that plaintiffs requested payment of a dividend, and that defendant neglected and refused to pay it. The plaintiffs' right of action was perfect, from the facts alleged in the complaint, and was not avoided by the new matter set up in the second subdivision of the first answer. The new matter so set up could not have any effect, even upon the question of costs.

A FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

The second answer, containing three subdivisions, numbered 1, 2, 3, is not a statement of anything. Each subdivision is imperfect, and does not contain a full sentence; neither subdivision commences with a nominative and verb; neither subdivision commences with the words, "the defendant alleges, or states, or avers." But, waiving this informality, and regarding this answer as alleging the facts stated, there is nothing in either of the subdivisions, or in all of them, which constitutes a defense to the cause of action alleged in the complaint. The opening statement of that answer, to the effect that the interests of the preferred stockholders, in respect of the matters alleged in the complaint, are adverse to the interests of the holders of common stock is frivolous, whether it be regarded as a statement of matter of law or fact. The holders of preferred stock are only entitled to dividends out of net earnings, during the current year, to the extent of seven per cent., and this is all that the plaintiffs claim, by their complaint, and in that matter, the holders of common stock, by the terms of the contract with the Company and the statute under which it was organized, have no interest adverse to that of the preferred stockholders or otherwise. If the plaintiffs, as holders of preferred stock, claimed a dividend out of any other fund than net earnings during the current year, or to a larger amount than that stipulated for, the interests of the holders of common stock would be adverse to the claim of the holders of the preferred stock; but no such claim is made in the complaint, nor is the fact alleged in the answer. This portion of the answer is frivolous, standing alone, and is equally frivolous when read in connection with the residue of the answer. The fact alleged that the four holders of common stock named are living in the City of New-York, is of no legal effect in the case. They are not necessary or proper parties to the action. The action is on a money demand against the Company, which it has contracted to pay, and the holders of the common stock have not and cannot claim any interest in the controversy between the plaintiffs and the Company adverse to the plaintiffs. They are not necessary parties to a complete determination or settlement of the questions involved. The Court can determine the controversy between the parties now before it without prejudice to any rights of the holders of the common stock of the Company. The allegations in the second subdivision of this answer, to the effect that the action cannot properly proceed to trial without the presence of one, or more, of the holders of common stock, to represent their interest, is also frivolous, whether regarded as a statement of law or fact, and the reason which is alleged as the basis of this allegation is also unsound. Any dividend that should be paid to the holders of preferred stock, will not and cannot reduce the dividends which are payable to the holders of common stock. The holders of common stock are not entitled to any dividends out of the net earnings of the Company, until the preferred stockholders are paid a dividend of seven per cent. if the net earnings amount to that sum. It might, with equal propriety, be urged that the common stockholders were necessary or proper parties to an action brought by an employe of the Company to recover for his services, or in an action by one who had furnished supplies to the Company to recover payment for his demand.

MORE FRIVOLOUSNESS IN THE ANSWER.

The third subdivision of the second answer is clearly frivolous. It merely states the names and residences of the directors of the defendant. No cause of action is alleged against them. The allegations in the complaint, that the persons having charge and control of the funds and affairs of the defendant have diverted and appropriated a part of its net earnings for the year 1869 to the purchase of, and investment in, property other than that necessary or proper to be held or owned by the defendant, and not authorized by its charter, is a statement of a cause of action against the Erie Railway Company, for the acts of its agents and officers. If the latter could also be sued for the same acts, the plaintiffs are not bound to pursue them, alone, or jointly with their principals. The second answer is for the reasons stated frivolous in general and frivolous in detail, and the plaintiffs should have judgment thereon. There are several statements in the affidavits read in answer to the plaintiff's motion unnecessarily introduced, which are wholly irrelevant and impertinent, and contain matter of scandal, which ought not to be allowed upon the records of the Court. The commencement of that part of the affidavit of EDWARD ENSIGN, which is marked No. 4, commencing with the words: "The pretense of said THOMPSON," and ending with the words, "is fraudulent and substantially false," is of this character. That part of the affidavit which immediately follows the clause above referred to states all the facts in answer to the portion of MR. THOMPSON's affidavit, alluded to in the exceptionable part of Mr. ENSIGN's affidavit, above referred to, and it was not only unnecessary, but unprofessional and improper to insert in Mr. ENSIGN's affidavit such exceptionable matter. The mode of expression may constitute scandal, even though the substance of what is stated may be proper. (Story's Eq. Pl., sec. 862.) This matter is redundant also for the reason stated. This part of Mr. ENSIGN's affidavit should be expunged. The Clerk will expunge it, and will not return it on appeal until the General Term, on application o. the defendant, shall order it to be restored and returned.

A SCANDALOUS AFFIDAVIT BY COUNSEL.

The affidavit of T. G. SHEARMAN, Esq., the defendant's attorney, made before me on the 17th November, 1870, is also scandalous and impertinent. Its statements have not the remotest relation to any matter contained in the moving papers, or referred to upon the argument. They have not the least bearing upon the questions involved in the motion. They are full of venom and malignity. They contain a charge of high crime against his adversary made under circumstances which give him no opportunity to answer it.

The only possible object and effect of the introduction of this affidavit is to vilify and abuse the plaintiff's attorney, and the records of the Court are not to be used for such a purpose. For the reasons stated this affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN will be kept by the Clerk from the files of the Court, and will not be returned upon appeal as a part of the papers used on this motion, until the General Term, upon the application of the defendant, shall order the affidavit to be filed and returned. The affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN, made on the 11th of November, 1870, is objectionable in form, and, under the circumstances to be stated, is objectionable in substance. It states that Mr. SHEARMAN "has read an affidavit of plaintiffs' attorney made Nov. 9, 1870, and knows that the allegations therein contained 'that said GOULD abruptly left the office before deponent could make such demand' is wholly untrue." The affidavit then proceeds to state what did take place at the time of the demand referred to, and that Mr. GOULD then informed Mr. THOMPSON that he could have the books and papers demanded, and directed Mr. SHEARMAN to give Mr. THOMPSON all the books and papers demanded. Having stated these facts, it was unnecessary to charge Mr. THOMPSON in the language of the former part of the affidavit with making a statement which was wholly untrue. The statement was also redundant. But this is not the most objectionable feature of the affidavit. Upon his attention being called by Mr. THOMPSON to what transpired at the time of the demand referred to, Mr. SHEARMAN admitted upon the argument of the motion, that after Mr. GOULD had directed him to give to Mr. THOMPSON all the books and papers demanded, Mr. THOMPSON proceeded to make an additional demand, and that thereupon Mr. SHEARMAN remarked to Mr. GOULD that Mr. THOMPSON was becoming offensive, and that Mr. GOULD had better leave the room, and that thereupon Mr. GOULD at once left the office before Mr. THOMPSON could complete his demand. The affidavit of Mr. THOMPSON clearly had reference to this escape of Mr. GOULD in pursuance of his counsel's direction, and to the evasion thereby of Mr. THOMPSON's demand, then being made, and not to the previous portion of the interview referred to in Mr. SHEARMAN's affidavit, when Mr. GOULD stood his ground, and listened to the demand, and gave directions that it should be complied with. In order to have been quite exact, Mr. SHEARMAN should have continued his affidavit by stating what he orally admitted upon the argument, or he should have omitted the opening statement in his affidavit to the effect that he had read Mr. THOMPSON's allegation, and knew that it was wholly untrue.

A VITUPERATIVE AFFIDAVIT BY COUNSEL.

There are other expressions in this affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN which are unnecessarily used, except for vituperation, such as the following:

"But in accordance with his uniform practice in this suit, said THOMPSON has delayed and procrastinated and made technical objections, and has done everything to provoke me and my clients into a refusal to comply with said order. * * * And has accompanied his demand with endless and absurd formalities. * * * And has prevented the bringing of the cause to trial by willful and unreasonable delays, and has invented every kind of excuse to which he could possibly resort to stave off a motion to change the place of trial."

Also the statement that the allegation of THOMPSON that the amount of the claim in the suit brought by JAMES THOMPSON against the Erie Railway Company was fully paid and satisfied is untrue, was not necessary to be made in that form. He could have said in a milder and less objectionable way, if the fact were so, that the money was not paid, or the demand of THOMPSON satisfied, by the Erie Railway Company, but that the demand was purchased by JAY GOULD, and the money paid by him and not by the Company, and the plaintiffs' demand was satisfied in no other way, and he could have set out if he chose the stipulation given by THOMPSON's attorney acknowledging the receipt of $900 of JAY GOULD, and agreeing to assign the demand and the suit to whomsoever JAY GOULD should direct. I have already expressed my opinion in regard to this transaction, and given my reasons for it, and will not repeat them here. The affidavit of SAMUEL V. SPEYER is wholly irrelevant to any matters presented in the affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs. It is just as foreign to the motion, and to any matter involved in it, as the affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN of the date of Nov. 17, 1870. It is impertinent and scandalous, and will be kept by the Clerk from the files of the Court, and will not be returned upon appeal as a part of the papers used upon this motion, until the General Term, on the application of the defendant, shall order it filed and returned.

CONCLUSION OF THE COURT.

The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment in this case, that the first subdivision of the first answer is sham, and that it be struck out, and that the second subdivision of said answer and the whole of the second answer is frivolous, and that the plaintiffs have judgment thereon.

They are also entitled to judgment that the defendant account for, and pay over to them as owners of the several shares of preferred stock of the defendant their respective shares of the net earnings of the defendant, in the year 1869, with interest, and that it be referred to CHARLES S. LESTER, Esq., of Saratoga Springs, to take and state the account of said net earnings, with power to take testimony upon such accounting in any part of this State, and that the defendant's officers, servants, and agents appear before said referee from time to time as he may direct, to testify upon such accounting and that they and the defendant produce to and before said referee, at all times as he may direct, all books, papers, documents, accounts, statements, and other writings, and that the said referee and the plaintiffs, or either of them, and their attorneys and counsel, and any accountant named or appointed by said referee, be permitted at all times to have access to the books, papers, documents, accounts, statements, and other writings of the defendant for the purpose of examining the same and making extracts therefrom, and abstracts and copies of the same. The judgment should also contain an order that the several affidavits and parts of affidavits declared to be irrelevant, impertinent and scandalous, be disposed of in accordance with the directions of this opinion. The referee should be ordered to report with all convenient speed, and shall state in his report the percentage or proportion of the net earnings of the defendant in 1869, to which each share of the preferred stock of defendant is entitled, and the aggregate of said net earnings. All other questions should be reserved until the coming in of the referee's report. I have less hesitation in making the order indicated, for the reason that it will impose upon the defendant no new duty which it does not already owe to its preferred stockholders, and none which it was not bound to observe without suit. As trustees of such stockholders the defendant was bound, at all times, when a dividend on preferred stock was not paid, semi-annually, without suit, and upon request to make a full disclosure and exhibition in regard to its operations to allow its preferred stockholders to examine the books of the Company containing any entries of transactions relating to or affecting their interests. This rule is well settled. In Angell & Ames, on Corporations, section 681, it is said:

"With respect to the members of a corporation, the books of the Company are public books; they are common evidence which must, of necessity, be kept in some one hand, and there each individual, possessing a legal interest in them, has a right to inspect them and use them as evidence of his right."

The Board of Directors of the defendant are trustees for the members of the corporation, and hold its books, in that capacity, for the benefit of all the members. Their office is one of trust and confidence, conferred upon them by the members of the corporation, to be exercised in their business, for their benefit. Whatever is done by a trustee in regard to the trust property or business, is deemed to be done for the benefit of the *cestui que* trust, and not for the benefit of the trustee, and one of the chief duties of a trustee is to keep clear account of his transactions and to communicate them, and their results, and when called upon, to account without suppression, concealment or evasion. From the history of the actions against the Erie Railway Company, it would seem as if the preferred stockholders were regarded as aliens and strangers to the corporation, and enemies of the Board of Directors, having no rights which the Board was bound to respect. The property of the corporation has been treated as if it belonged absolutely to the trustees. The action of the Courts and of judicial officers have given countenance to this novel and monstrous doctrine. Instead of being astute to devise and prompt to apply remedies for the relief of the members of this corporation, almost every effort on their part for an accounting and relief, has been met by orders to stay proceedings, and an order of injunction procured by evasion and subterfuge. This course of proceeding has resulted in a deep and abiding reproach upon the administration of justice. It is high time that those who administer the law should return to the ancient paths. An appeal will unquestionably be taken from my order entertaining the views I have expressed as to the rights of preferred stockholders, and the duties of the defendant and its Board of Directors, as trustees, to account upon request and without suit. I shall decline to stay the proceedings pending the appeal. If an application for a stay shall be made elsewhere, and the nature of the action and the judgment ordered shall not be deemed sufficient to justify a denial of the application, I can, of course, take no exceptions to such exercise of judicial discretion.

FRANK THOMPSON appeared as attorney for the plaintiffs in the case, and FIELD & SHEARMAN for the defendant.

JUDGE BARNARD AND ERIE.

The Argument Concluded—Decision Reserved and a Stay of Proceedings Granted.

The argument in the case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD and others, appellants, which was before the General Term of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, as already published in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday, Mr. D. D. FIELD making the closing argument. He reiterated the points made in his opening, and very strongly insisted that the order to dismiss the complaint had never been entered, and perhaps never would have been. Also, that the motion was unnecessary and irregular.

The argument being concluded, Presiding Justice INGRAHAM intimated that the decision of the Court would be reserved.

Mr. FIELD thereupon moved for an order of the Court directing that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed until the decision of the Court upon the appeal.

Judge INGRAHAM said he did not think this was a case in which a stay should be granted.

After consultation, the majority of the Court overruled Judge INGRAHAM—Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD holding that a stay of proceedings on the part of the plaintiff should be granted. Judge BARNARD suggested that the order should contain a clause that in case the decision of the General Term was that the default be opened, the case should be sent back to the same Judge (himself) for adjudication. The order was accordingly entered.

JUDGE BRADY AND ERIE.

Decision on an Application for a Stay in the Ramsey-Erie Case.

The following opinion and decision in the case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY vs. The Erie Railway Company and others, which fully explain themselves, were given yesterday:

BRADY, J.—The application for a stay in this case until the appeal from an order, entered by my direction, changing the place of trial herein, can be proceeded with, having been by the direction of the General Term referred to me, and the application having been made, and having determined to grant an order herein, I deem it proper to state the reason why, inasmuch as it might seem otherwise to conflict with the order recently made herein by Justice LEARNED. It is provided by section 10 of the act relating to the Supreme Court, &c., passed April 27, 1870, (Laws 1870, vol. 1, p. 947,) that all appeals and other matters proper to be brought before any General Term, shall be heard and determined in the

department in which the judgment or order appealed from shall be entered. From this provision it seems clear to me that if any appeal exists in this case, it must be presented for consideration to the General Term of this district or department, and not to any other, the order appealed from having been entered here. To this statute Justice LEARNED has not referred in his opinion. It may be that it was overlooked. It may be also that if the papers are removed from this department that this Court cannot entertain the appeal. I express no opinion on that subject, but if any doubt exist the plaintiff is entitled to it, and the papers should be retained, therefore, until such disposition of his application be made as required by law. I do not deem it my duty, whatever may be my opinion on that subject, to determine on an application like this, which is *ex parte* in character, whether the order appealed from is appealable or not. If it be not, it is for the General Term so to declare. The plaintiff may not have a general stay, but an order directing the County Clerk not to transmit the papers in this county to Rensselaer until the appeal hereinbefore referred to is heard or disposed of.

Tennie C. Claflin's Medical Stores—An Old Case Reopened.

Some time since, as already reported in the TIMES, WM. KARRMAN and OLIVER D. NORTON, the former a druggist and the latter a physician, of Cincinnati, obtained judgment against TENNIE C. CLAFLIN for several hundred dollars each, for medical stores and medical attendance for a child. She now moves to have the judgments opened and to be permitted to come in and plead, alleging that the medical stores were not sold to her, (she being then a minor,) but to her sister, Mrs. MILES, who was then a practising physician in Cincinnati, and that the medical attendance was rendered to the child of her sister. Judge JOSEPH F. DALY granted the motion to open the default, with permission to put in an answer in five days, on condition that she shall pay $10 costs of motion, and stipulate not to plead the "Baby act."

All's Well that Ends Well—The Peck Divorce Case Discontinued.

In the case of ALBERT PECK against MATILDA S. PECK, it will be remembered, as already published in the TIMES, that a decree was obtained by the husband against the wife, according to the House Patent. When the wife had notice of the decree, application was made to the Court to have it set aside, on the ground that it had been obtained by the testimony of perjured witnesses. The application was granted, the decree of divorce set aside, and the case sent back to a referee. It appears that the husband, becoming satisfied that the witnesses in his behalf testified falsely, and willing to make amends, the parties have agreed to abandon all proceedings, and renew their former relations to each other—that of husband and wife. An order was entered accordingly before Chief-Justice BARBOUR, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, containing a provision that if any subsequent suit for divorce shall be instituted, adultery committed before the date of the order shall not be pleaded.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The following is the Court of Appeals' day calendar for January 5: Nos. 4, 6, 10, 10½, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 4.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2445—The Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.	211—The Mead Rubber Co. vs. The National Spring Co.
2335—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.	267—Whitcomb vs. Barry.
1467—Claflin vs. Christal.	273—Crowley vs. Smith.
2349—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Pennsylvania Coal Co.	301—Pratt vs. Claflin.
	61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
	8—Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
	7—Gray vs. Wood.
1930—Bleecker vs. Fordham.	9—Plimmer vs. Stern.
71—Hardenburgh vs. Whitney.	11—Andrews vs. Brooklyn Dye-wood Co.
105—McCready vs. Woodhull.	15—Fleishauer vs. Tuska.
	21—Stedman vs. Western Transportation Co.
205—Burdell vs. La Coste.	22—The Security Insurance Co. vs. Schultz.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2428—Munro v. Hedges.	133—Roach vs. Pezzanakie.
300—Day vs. Ruprecht.	152—Hunt vs. Hunt.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.	156—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
336—Drake, vs. Barstow, Prest., &c.	196—Hudson vs. Murray.
2420—Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein.	210—Jacobs vs. Clark.
	248—Brett vs. N. Amer. Steam-ship Co.
1884—Smith vs. Sinsheimer.	236—Lippman vs. Hart.
1908—Zimmerman vs. Schrenfeld.	296—Dawson vs. Western.
	260—Wright vs. Holbrook.
22—Porter vs. Patterson.	294—Mills vs. Hollister.
16—De la Pino vs. Davis, Jr.	310—Kiaband vs. Hatze.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
76—Weehawken Docks vs. Cozzens.	107—In re the Opening of Madison-avenue.
94—Giffening vs. Giffening.	108—Recknagel vs. Zachrison.
96—Levy vs. Fitzgibbons.	139—Same vs. Same.
686—In re the Opening of Morningside Park.	

The call commences at No. 110—Crofut vs. Crofut.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
482—Voigt vs. Brossler.	14—Campbell vs. Preterre.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.	476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.
456—Seip vs. Denneth.	
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.	504—Simonson vs. Walker.
454—Muir vs. The Mayor.	576—Justh vs. Bank of Commonwealth.
418—McCosker vs. Second-avenue Railroad.	
570—Morgenthau vs. Hensley.	384—Harrison vs. Tinker.
	270—Claflin vs. Stern.
442—Keim vs McCormick.	342—Johnson vs. Murphy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
241—Freburg vs. Oble.	275—Levy vs. McNulty.
307—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.	49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
161—Gary vs. Cary.	
249—Powers vs. Hudson R. R. R.	80½—Betts vs. Dodd.
285—Linderman vs. Wood.	35—Costelle vs. The Mayor, &c.
319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.	
221—Wood vs. Zeizler.	468—Purdy vs. O'Brien.
402—Thompson vs. Meves.	469—Golde vs. Kelly.
163—Scofield vs. Kelly.	471—Davis vs. Gwynne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4602—Wolf vs. Wood.	4771—Mulvihill vs. Coulter.
4685—Usher vs. Elmendorf.	4772—Brown vs. Johnson.
4718—Schornwald vs. Sanger.	4773—Atkinson vs. Van Etten.
4722—Farrell vs. Harrigan.	4774—Leopold vs. Straus.
4724—Stembach vs. Wilson	4775—Rotchford vs. Finnegan.
4753—Bouillon vs. DeCamp	
4854—Shea vs. Sadlier.	4776—Cushing vs. Unger.
4770—Alster vs. Drinkhaus.	4777—Scholtz vs. Hupfield.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4115—Chichester vs. Western U. Tel. Co.	4702—Mott vs. Decker.
4556—Cahill vs. Gallend.	4706—Hegeman vs. Leeher.
4570—Hunt vs. Frank.	4707—Desaye vs. Simmons.
4636—Same vs. Same.	4710—Bissell vs. Sterling.
4637—Same vs. Same.	4712—Hodges vs. Aaron.
4575—Young vs. McGrane.	4717—Sadlier vs. Grovesteen.
4638—Standfeld vs. Frank.	4727—Shiencupp vs. Lax.
4660—Milinacht vs. Gattroff.	4746—Brodek vs. Steinberg.
4671—Dippisch vs. Rushford.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5322—Steckel vs. Marks.	5316—Smith vs. Lauer.
5321—Zehden vs. Michaels.	5318—King vs. Jeffries.
4731—Jones vs. Seely.	5319—Brett vs. Ackley.
4756—Markowitz vs. Sanger.	5320—Capsey vs. Solomon.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

Van Schaick *vs.* McCahill, Dinkelspiel *vs.* De Tejada; motions granted.

Mansell *vs.* Sponsell; motion granted, bail $300.

Jardine *vs.* Quackenbush; motion denied.

Rose, Jr., *vs.* McBrain; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

Brower *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; extra allowance of $200 granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Ingraham.

Thompson *vs.* Thompson; referred back to referee.

Third-avenue Savings Bank *vs.* Potter; see memoranda of decision.

Dinsmore *vs.* Adams; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Fisk *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company: see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Hilliard *vs.* Harvie; case and exceptions settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

MacLellan *vs.* Fayolle; order granted.

Anderson *vs.* West; order granted.

Cunningham *vs.* Stettheimer; motion denied with $10 costs.

Coyle *vs.* Coyle; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Leland *vs.* Smith; order of General Term settled.

Norton *vs.* Claflin; default opened.

Karrman *vs.* Same; default opened.

Develin *vs.* Coleman; extra allowance of $500 granted.

Fitch *vs.* Wadsworth; motion denied.

Browning *vs.* Longriggs; motion for receiver granted; defendant appointed receiver, if she file a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court on notice within five days from entry of order; injunction to continue till bond approved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE BOGART EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The United States vs. *R. D. Bogart.*—This case came up yesterday on a motion by the defendant for a new trial, on the ground that since the trial of the case, which took place last year, the defendant had learned various facts which, had he known them previous to the trial, would have enabled him to make a perfect defense. The case, it will be remembered, was an action against the defendant for the alleged theft of $30,000 from the United States Government while employed in the capacity of pay-master's clerk on board the receiving-ship *Vermont.* He disappeared on the 1st of December, 1868, and succeeded in evading the authorities until the middle of the following March, when he was captured in Texas. The circumstances attending the trial were fully published at the time it took place.

Judge BENEDICT took the papers and reserved his decision.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen for the United States; H. C. Place for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 4.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Loew.

DISQUALIFICATION OF A JUDGE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Guentzer vs. *Baier.*—The plaintiff sued the defendant in the Fourth District Civil Court, before Justice Hartley, to recover brokerage. On the trial defendant objected to the trial's proceeding before the Justice on the ground that he (the Justice) was brother-in-law to the plaintiff in the case, and therefore disqualified under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, page 275, section 2, which provides that he shall sit in no case where, by reason of consanguinity to either of the parties, he would be disqualified as a juror. The Judge overruled the objection, and the case was tried before him. The cause was now heard on appeal, and the judgment of the Court below reversed, the Court deciding that the relation of brother-in-law comes within the provision of the statute, and that the Justice was therefore disqualified from sitting.

L. C. Wachner for appellant; T. W. Kearney for respondent.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...110⅜	50 Del. & Hud. Canal.119⅝
26,000 do.......110⅜	15 Adams Ex. Co......64⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...110⅜	100 do.......64½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅜	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 91⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.108⅜	100 do........c. 91⅝
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.107¼	100 do........b15 91⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c.107⅜	300 do........b. c. 91⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, c.108⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. 87⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b10......107	10000 do........c. 87¾
	100 Erie R. Pref.. b. c. 47½
2,500 do.........106⅞	200 Harlem R.......131⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.....63¼	200 do........132
2,000 do.........63½	20 Reading R.......100
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new...63	200 do.......c. 99⅝
20,000 do......s30. 63	200 do........99⅝
5,000 do.......63½	200 do.......c. 99⅝
7,000 Georgia 7s, G. Bs 93⅝	2200 do.......b3 100
30,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...63¼	200 do.....b. c., b3 99⅝
10,000 do......b30 64	200 L. S. & M. S. R...s3 92¼
3,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L'n, ex. int....93	200 do........b. c. 92½
5,000 Erie 1st.......95	100 do........b30 92⅜
20,000 M. So. S. F. Bs. 99	100 do.......s10 92¼
1,400 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo., ex int. 95	800 do.........92⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs., 90¼	200 Mich. Cen. R.......116
23,000 do...........90	20 do.........116½
12,000 do.........b20 90	300 Union Pacific R....12½
1,000 Union Pac. 1st...72⅝	400 do.........12½
13,000 do........73¼	100 Illinois Central R..138¼
60,000 do.........73⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R..104⅝
1,000 do........c. 73¼	200 Chic. & N. W...s30 71½
	100 do.........s3 71⅛
	15 do.........72
1,000 Union Pac. 7s, L. G. Bs....58⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pref..82¾
11,000 do.......58	50 New-Jersey C. R..104⅛
1,000 Erie 2d, '79....96	100 do.........104⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 96	200 C. & Rock I. R..s3.105⅛
2,000 do.........95¼	500 do........b. c.105⅜
11,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 88⅛	300 do.........b3 105⅛
7,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s, ex int.....96	500 do........b4.105⅜
4,000 do......96¼	100 do........c.105⅛
	1700 do........105⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..100	100 Mil. & St. Paul R.. 51⅝
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d...97	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 73⅛
2,500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st, ex. int..100	200 do.........b. c. 73⅜
	100 Tol., W. & W...s3 49⅛
500 do.......100¼	100 do.........49½
14,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs., ex int. 99	18 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd.......92⅛
	50 do.........92⅛
10,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, E. D....82	110 do.........93
10,000 Little Miami R. 5s bonds.....81	200 Chic. & Alton R...115¼
	200 Ohio & Miss. R....28⅝
	200 do.........28½
5 Bank of Com......117	16 Chic. Bur. & Q. R..152
15 Bank of N. Amer..105	18 Morris & Essex R.. 87¼
15 Continental Bank..93¼	12 do.........87¼
10 Central Nat. Bank.104	76 do.........87½
25 Fourth Nat. Bank.105	20 do.........88
200 West. Union Tel..45⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 70
100 do........b. c. 45¼	400 Han. & St. Jo. R....94⅜
100 Mariposa Pref......9⅛	200 do.........b10 94½
310 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 39⅝	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref..106⅝
100 do.........b30 40	300 do.........s3.106
100 do........b. c. 40	

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..110⅜	100 W. U. Tel..b. c. 45⅛
10,000 do......s15.110⅜	100 do.........b30 45½
25,000 do.......b3.110⅜	100 Amer. M. Un. Ex. 43⅜
20,000 do........110⅜	700 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 91⅝
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.108⅛	100 Erie Railway......c 22⅞
5,000 do......s3.108⅛	100 do.........[illegible]
34,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....107⅞	100 Erie R. Pref......47½
	100 do..........47⅝
20,000 do........107⅞	200 Reading R.......s3 99⅞
51,000 do........b3.107⅞	200 do........s30 99⅝
10,000 do........107⅞	100 do........99⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.107⅝	150 L. S. & M. So. R...92⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....110⅛	100 do........92¼
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.107⅝	100 do.....bet. call 92⅜
30,000 do........107⅝	300 do........92⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.107⅝	100 do.........b5 92¼
20,000 do........108	100 do.........92⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..107⅛	300 Chi. & N. West. R. 71½
4,000 do.........107	600 Chi. & N. W. Pref.. 82½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 63¾	200 do.....bet. call 82⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 63¼	30 N. J. Cen. R.......104⅛
3,000 Vir. St. 6s, old.. 67½	300 Chi. & R. I. R.....105⅛
1,000 N. C. old bonds. 44⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. R. b60 52
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 63⅛	200 do.........51⅛
2,000 do........63⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 72⅛
10,000 Un. Pacific R. 1st M.......s10 74	100 Tol., W. & W. R... 49⅛
4,000 do.........74⅛	170 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 92⅛
6,000 Un. Pacific 7s, L. G. Bds.... 58	100 Del., L. & W. R...105⅛
	62 Chi. & Alton R....115
50,000 do........57⅜	500 Ohio & Miss. R....28⅛
20,000 do........57⅜	300 do........28⅛
15,000 do........57⅛	23 Mor. & Essex R....88
20,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 90⅛	200 do........88⅛
8,000 Q. & Tol. 1st M. 82	100 H. & St. Jos. R....94⅛
30,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. ctf's.....87⅛	100 H. & St. Jos. Pref. 106⅛
	5 Col., C. & Ind. C. R. 17
100 Mariposa Pref......9⅛	100 do.........17⅛
300 do........b30 10	50 O. & M. Pf.....bet. c 70⅛
100 Adams Express.....64⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

We compile from the Public Debt Statement published, as by telegraph from the Treasury Department last night, the following comparative table of the Public Debt as standing at present to the Public Debt of March 4, 1869, on the incoming of the present Administration. The decrease, it will be seen, is **$193,395,466.** While this is the sum of absolute liquidation of the Principal of the Debt, the saving on the Annual Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Stocks of the United States, is **$10,274,990** a year, and the Secretary has now Cash in the Treasury, unemployed, sufficient, if offered to the purchase of 6 ₱ cent. 5-20 Bonds, to save $8,000,000 per annum additional. Where so much has been done in less than two years of successful administration, at may sound ungracious to the Secretary to complain that he does not do wise with the means at his command: yet we cannot forbear the remark that the active employment of his $30,000,000 Greenbacks and at least one-half his $107,000,000 Gold, would be more consistent with the general economies of the Government, and certainly more acceptable to the business of the country.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

	March 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,688,050
Less purchased and canceled	....	$165,590,750
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,437,098,300
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	498,245,400
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,935,342,700
Decrease under new Administration		$172,503,450
Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.		
	March 4, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,101,086
Fractional currency	36,781,547	39,995,089
Gold notes	28,775,500	26,149,000
Three per cents	57,140,000	43,550,000
*Four per cents	......	*678,362
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	7,315,822
Accrued interest	35,071,255	47,022,308
In gross	$533,211,899	$534,811,665
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	107,802,281
Total	$434,470,638	$427,009,384
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	30,284,291
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$396,725,093
Decrease in unfunded debt		20,892,016
Decrease in funded stocks		172,503,450
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$193,395,466
Outstanding Debt, as above.		
Funded		$1,935,342,700
Unfunded		396,725,093
Total, Jan. 1, 1871		$2,332,067,793
Total, Dec. 1, 1870		2,334,308,495
Decrease of month		$2,240,702

*To State of Massachusetts for war claim of 1812.

We regret to hear that default was yesterday made in the Gold Interest due Jan. 1 on the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Alabama, advanced a year or two since to the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad Company, $2,000,000 in amount, and also in the Gold Interest on the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company indorsed by the State of Alabama, about $4,000,000 in amount. The Railway Company were to have provided, promptly, for the State interest on this particular Loan, as well as for their own Interest, but from some cause, not yet explained, have failed to do so, and as the State had not provided the Gold in New-York for the contingency of default in either case, its direct, as well as indorsed Bonds are in discredit until the Legislature, to meet on the 20th January, shall provide the remedy. The new Governor, in a telegram today, speaks confidently of the prompt action of that body. Meanwhile the suspense is not a pleasant one for the holders of such securities.

The Alabama Loan in default was largely negotiated abroad by ERLANGER & Co. and JOHN HENRY SCHROEDER & Co., of Paris and London, the godfathers of the famous Rebel Cotton Loan of 1863. It is rumored that the New-York correspondents of Messrs. ERLANGER offered the President of the Railway Company a loan of the Money to pay the January Interest, but on terms and guarantees which he was not prepared to yield to.

It is proper to say that the Alabama State Interest, other than on the 8 ₱ cents loaned to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, has been paid, as far as presented.

The suspension of payments by the highly respectable Commission House of Messrs. GARDNER, BACON & Co. is announced this Afternoon. The senior of the house is Ex-Gov. HENRY J. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, who has been a resident of New-York for some years. The house was reputed wealthy, and the suspension, it is hoped, will prove but temporary. Their chief connection here of late years was with the Cotton trade, accepting for the South against shipments to New-York. In Boston Gov. GARDNER, before his removal, was in the Domestic Dry Goods trade. He has always been esteemed a gentleman of the highest mercantile integrity.

The Treasury bought today $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. The whole amount offered was $3,237,850. The open market for the Public Funds has since been quite steady in prices, and the demand active. The 10-40s 5 ₱ cents advanced to 107@107½ ₱ cent., these being the next bonds upon which Gold interest is to be paid—March 1. The following were the accepted offers of 5-20s at the Treasury:

Baker & Kitchen.	*Taussig, Fisher & Co.*
$1,000 '62, c.......107.36	$5,000 '62, r.......107.20
5,000 '62, r.......107.36	25,000 '65, c., n.......107.29
50 '64, c.......107.36	25,000 '65, c., n.......107.25
60,500 '65, c., o.......107.36	15,000 '65, c., n.......107.33
1,500 '65, c.......107.36	10,000 65, c., n.......107.37
W. T. Hatch & Son.	*Hatch & Foote.*
18,500 '64, c.......107.20	1,000 '62, s.......107.38
5,200 '65, r., n.......107.20	25,000 '64.......107.38
2,550 '65, c., n.......107.20	1,500 '64, r.......107.38
3,150 '67, c.......107.20	34,000 '65, n.......107.38
2,500 '67, r.......107.20	9,300 '65 r., n.......107.38
10,500 '65, c.......107.25	8,300 '65, o.......107.33
Frank & Gans.	12,500 '65, r., o.......107.38
78,000 '62, r.......107.36	10,000 '62, r.......107.38
Bates & Brown.	*Marx & Co.*
2,000 '62, r.......107.20	40,000 '65, o.......107.31
11,500 '62, r.......107.09	10,000 '64.......107.29
27,800 '64, r.......107.13	*E. Sweet & Co.*
7,550 '65, n.......107.18	5,000 '64, c.......107.16
1,700 '67.......107.19	6,000 '62, c.......107.18
20,000 '62, r.......107.17	5,000 '65, c., o.......107.19
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	10,000 '65, c., n.......107.16
30,500 '64, c.......107.36	10,000 '65, r., n.......107.22
5,000 '65, r., o.......107.36	10,000 '65, r., n.......107.17
1,800 '65, c.......107.36	10,000 '65, r., n.......107.18
1,600 '62, c.......107.36	16,500 '67, c.......107.40
2,550 '65, r., n.......107.36	19,000 '67, r.......107.39
1,600 '65, c., n.......107.38	500 '64, c.......107.36
500 '62, r.......107.36	23,000 '65, r., n.......107.36
1,450 '67, r.......107.36	5,000 '65, c., n.......107.36
Jay Cook & Co.	2,000 '67, c.......107.36
165,500 '62, r.......107.40	20,000 '65, c., o.......107.36
58,000 '64, r.......107.40	2,000 '62, r.......107.17
70,200 '65, r.......107.40	7,000 '65, n.......107.17
259,250 '65, r., n.......107.40	*D. W. Berdan, Manager.*
202,000 '64, c.......107.40	6,500 '65, c.......107.40
495,050 '65, c.......107.40	
Total.......$2,000,000	

Gold has again shown more steadiness in price, the sales scarcely varying from 110⅜@110⅝ ₱ cent. The speculation is not active in the Gold Room, but there seems to be a good trade demand for all the Gold offered in small parcels by parties drawing their January Gold Interest.

Money is 7 ₱ cent. on call loan today. The market is not very easy yet, but the supply at the rate is about equal to the wants of the Brokers.

The Treasury Office today paid out $700,000 for Gold Interest and $170,000 on the Principal of the Loan of 1871. The Office received $655,000 for Gold Customs, making over $1,100,000 for two days. The month of January, even with the reduced duties on Teas, Coffee and Sugar, promises to yield larger Customs than the same month last year, which gave $10,152,000 at this port, and about fifteen millions at all the ports.

Of the $2,000,000 5-20s bought by the Government today, about $1,250,000 were presented and paid for at the Treasury before the close of Bank hours.

The Stock Exchange on the State and Railway lists, as well as on the Public Funds, was active at both Boards, and prices were fairly supported after the reaction against the market last night. But after the late Board there was a fresh break in prices, and renewed eagerness shown to operate as for lower figures, partly, no doubt, on the rumors of trouble to which we have adverted. At the close in the Long Room the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Gold was ⅛ ₱ cent. lower on the dullness in Foreign Bills at 109 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 4.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	108¾	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	*107⅝	107⅝
American Gold	110⅝	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	63
New-York Central & Hudson	91⅝	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87½
Reading Railroad	99⅝	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104⅝
North-west Common	71½	71¼
North-west Preferred	82½	82⅛
Pacific Mail Company	39⅝	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	72⅜
St. Paul Common	51½	50⅞
Lake Shore	92	91¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	27⅞
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49¼
Western Telegraph	44⅜	44⅞
Erie	22⅞	22¾

*Ex dividend.

The stock of the Illinois Central was an exception to the general weakness of the Stock market. It advanced from 137½ to 140½ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

Gold receipts	$1,376,597 40
Gold payments	1,295,536 82
Gold balance	61,803,964 73
Currency receipts	223,245 29
Currency payments	1,744,508 61
Currency balance	8,287,675 10
Customs	655,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....110⅜	5-20 coup., '67.......107⅝
6 cent. coup., '81.....110⅜	5-20 coup., '68.......108
5-20 coup., '62.......108⅛	10-40 reg.......106¾
5-20 coup., '64.......108⅛	10-40 coup.......106⅞
5-20 coup., '65.......108⅛	6s Currency.......110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......107⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.....63⅛	Illinois Canal B., '70..100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..63⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Virginia 6s, old.....67⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100
Georgia 6s.......78	Illinois War Loan.....100
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds. 93⅝	Indiana 6 ₱ c. W. L... 98
N. Carolina 6s, old.....44⅝	Indiana 5 ₱ cent....... 98
N. Carolina F. A., '66. 36	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73... 98
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds. 23¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78... 98
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.. 63⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83...100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct. 64⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78...100
Missouri 6s.......x89⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L.......103⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.. 89	N. Y. coup. B. L.......103⅛
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds... 80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.102⅛
California 7s.......112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.102⅛
Connecticut 6s....... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.102⅛
Rhode Island 6s....... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.102⅛
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 56	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.102⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81..... 95	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.102½
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Kentucky 6s....... 95	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... 90	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext... 94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 87	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 87	Tol. & W. cons. conv.. 82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 87	Gr'n West. 1st, '68...100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......101	Gr'n West. 2d, '88.... 89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76.101	Gr'n West. 2d, '93.... 80½
Erie 1st ext.......95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.......x96
Erie 1st ind.......91	Morris & Essex 1st...100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....91	Morris & Essex 2d....97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....87½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....100½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....82	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....79	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.. 95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 80	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.. 84
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
Harlem 1st.......99¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 94
Harlem C. M. & S. F.. 90¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....... 75
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.109	Chic. & Alt. S. F....... 98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....... 93	Chic. & Alt. Inc....... 93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......x96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.x95	Ohio & Miss. cons.......x86
Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 73½	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 89¾
Union Pac. L. Gt's 7s. 58	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.105
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 38¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.. 94¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.......106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.......x91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 82½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 85
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 97½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....... 86
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.. 82½
Chic. & N. W. 1st....... 95	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.. 81½
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv....... 88	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 82
Han. & St. Jo. conv...104	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....... 67

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......132	Park.......158
Manhattan.......150	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. B'k.100
Union.......140	Central National.......103
America.......141	Fourth National.......105
City.......220	Ninth National.......110¼
Tradesmen's.......147	Tenth National.......122
National.......116	Gold Exchange....... 70
Merchants' Exch'ge.. 99¼	Del. & Hudson Canal.119½
Leather Manufact'rs.200	Pennsylvania Coal.......220
State of New-York..112	Canton Co., Balti're.. 66
Commerce.......117	Con. Coal of Mary'd.. 23
Broadway.......290	Cum. Coal & rIon....... 23
Ocean....... 76	Western Union Tel....... 45
Mercantile.......124	Quicksilver Pf....... 7¼
American Exchange.112	Mariposa Mining....... 4¼
Bank of the Republic.117	Mariposa Pf....... 9¼
Bank of N. America..104	Adams Express....... 64
Irving.......118¾	Wells-Fargo Express. 33
Grocers'.......118	Wells-Fargo Scrip....... 2
Market.......124	American Express... 43¼
Nassau.......106¼	U. S. Express....... 33¼
Continental....... 93¼	Pacific Mail....... 39¾
Commonwealth....... 95	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99¼
City 6s, new	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	118⅜	118½
Pennsylvania Central	62¼	62⅜
Reading	99½	99⅝
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	41⅜	41½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	85¾	85⅞

An advertisement appears on another page for a partner in a Stock Exchange firm, to which the attention of parties disposed to engage in the business is directed.

The new Stock firm of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & Co., to which reference was made among the New-Year changes, is comprised of Mr. HAWLEY and Mr. A. W. BARTLETT, both of whom had been out of business for several years, and new return to the Street to profit for themselves and their customers by their long experience and ample means for doing business in the Exchange Board.

The United States Fire Insurance Company, No. 106 Broadway, has declared its seventy-first Semi-annual Dividend, of *Seven ₱ cent.*, free from Government tax, and payable on demand.

The International Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of tax, to New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of the Republic, on demand.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

Messrs. CALDWELL & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, will pay the coupons of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

The Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 16.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Macon and Western Road has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 20, free of tax, at the Bank of the Republic.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,187,739.

The numerous complaints made of short weight in Wheat delivered at London, and other ports, from New-York, have led to the appointment of five members of the Produce Exchange in this City, to make inquiry as to the method and accuracy of grain measurement at this port, and to report thereon. The Committee consists of Messrs. G. G. Howland, Herman Stutzer, H. De B. Routh, Paul Worth, L. B. Shaw.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company declare their usual Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

With regard to the Erie Railway, the *English Railway News* states:

"One American Judge, in the State of New-York, has had the courage to decide against the Erie clique, and another in Ohio has ordered some restitution to be made to the long-suffering Atlantic and Great Western. The proceedings taken against the Erie Ring were on a charge of misappropriation of the funds of the Company. It appears that some time since a writ of discovery was obtained, and after considerable delay was served upon Mr. FISK. The plaintiffs, who represent the interests of the holders of the Erie preference shares, and who have not received any dividends for the past two years, have steadily persevered in their suit, and have succeeded in proving to the Court the misappropriation of $5,000,000 of earnings over running expenses during that period. Had the inquiry been further prosecuted, it is not improbable that still further misappropriations might have been detected. That the case has been fought with great determination, and with all the powerful resources of the able and quick-witted lawyers whose services are at the command of the Erie Ring, is clear from the statement that a 'multiplicity of motions and cross motions have been heard on the subject by the Judges of the First, Third and Fourth Districts, but finally an order has been made that the defendants should pay over to the plaintiffs their respective shares of the net earnings of the road.' One of the pleas put forward in defense is dismissed as 'sham and frivolous,' and a number of affidavits produced for the defendants, some of them by that famous SPEYER, whose name is mixed up so extensively with the gold conspiracy of last year, are described by the Court as 'impertinent, irrelevant and scandalous, and ordered to be expunged from the files of the Court.' Such decisions as these give hope that justice will eventually be obtained for the wronged and insulted shareholders of the Erie Company. It may be said that what one Judge orders today in New-York, another of equal jurisdiction may disallow to-morow, and under the peculiar Constitution which prevails in New-York, the Judges may enjoin each other to such an extent as to bring the administration of the law to a perfect dead-lock. There is too much foundation for this opinion; but happily in this case it is the interests of American citizens which are in issue, and not those of English shareholders, who, of course, have no claims for either equity or justice in these District Courts. Of this we are fully convinced, that even if Messrs. FISK and GOULD should succeed, by fresh affidavits, as 'impertinent, irrelevant and scandalous' as those which the Judge has indignantly ordered to be expunged from the files of the Court, in escaping from their present difficulty, the relief obtained will only be of a very temporary character. There are various indications that the tide of popular feeling in favor of 'smartness' is turning, and this change of opinion is greatly encouraged by the consideration that American citizens are themselves beginning to feel the effects of a course of policy which, as long as it had only foreigners for its victims, they could afford to look upon with equanimity, and even applaud its authors."

The Philadelphia *North American* gives the following statement of the exports from that port:

Countries.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.
England	$293,786	$518,788	$812,574
Ireland	434,944	1,466,236	1,901,180
Gibraltar	309,199	479,023	788,222
Dominion of Canada	2,508	62,246	64,904
British West Indies	711,551	469,739	1,407,179
Spain	94,630	213,047	307,677
Cuba	1,216,989	196,190	1,172,340
Porto Rico	151,578	107,082	258,660
North German Union	683,608	2,086,275	2,769,883
France	71,756	589,950	660,706
Brazil	99,353	139,328	238,681
Holland	132,736	509,334	642,660
Dutch West Indies	17,218	....	17,218
Mexico	....	12,863	12,863
Italy	277,906	275,753	553,681
Venezuela	....	180,707	180,707
Belgium	1,545,408	2,084,726	3,630,134
United States of Colombia	18,000	....	18,000
Uruguay	....	4,759	4,759
Russia	124,231	152,934	277,165
Hayti	13,373	....	13,373
Denmark	2,415	493,490	495,905
Portugal	104,723	117,601	222,324
Sweden	....	58,343	58,343
Austria	18,567	111,933	130,000
Total	$6,308,479	$10,321,999	$16,610,478
Exports during the year 1869	$4,423,197	$11,449,052	$15,872,249

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says;

The trade in Petroleum during 1870 has been a brisk one, the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports amounting to 48,955,626 gallons, or 15,923,615 more than during 1869. The following shows the ports and the number of gallons sent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, as compared with 1869:

	This week.	Previously, 1870.	Same in 1869.
Bilboa	72,311	488,378	353,748
Antwerp	....	14,439,443	8,486,301
Cork	....	5,927,613	1,919,098
Hamburg	....	3,613,042	2,633,625
West Indies, British	....	87,811	76,086
West Indies, Spanish	1,000	79,426	55,957
Liverpool	....	661,728	611,813
Porto Rico	....	24,460	5,410
London	....	1,165,136	1,134,354
Bremen	244,141	3,341,797	3,378,541
Halifax, N. S.	....	....	1,000
Oporto	....	146,094	151,872
Laguayra	....	3,000	12,992
Genoa	....	892,176	491,978
Stettin	....	1,480,926	1,344,525
Rotterdam	....	1,821,521	3,423,249
Elsinore	....	1,194,212	694,523
Gibraltar	....	2,821,403	2,086,423
Lisbon	....	237,835	151,195
Marseilles	....	864,031	496,383
Odessa	....	109,654	....
Havre	....	1,930,703	925,914
Riga	....	164,044	152,797
Malaga	....	78,158	209,180
Jamaica	....	24,000	19,000
Cronstadt	....	672,181	976,282
Curacoa	....	....	717
Hull, England	....	89,148	125,266
Sisal, Mexico	....	7,000	200
Königsberg	....	459,112	306,312
Revel	....	53,709	....
Stockholm	....	110,302	91,085
Ancona	....	45,036	....
Abo, Finland	....	60,072	....
Trieste	....	508,973	713,278
Amsterdam	....	620,226	353,094
Bristol, England	....	408,807	293,949
Dublin	....	71,073	57,953
Barcelona	....	227,458	288,164
Naples	....	115,611	52,985
Pernambuco	....	3,000	8,000
Copenhagen	....	680,706	....
Dantzig	....	843,867	138,503
Leghorn	....	921,864	162,396
Civita Vecchia	....	142,624	....
Exeter	....	....	61,105
Lubeck	....	211,403	....
Corunna	....	67,234	....
Bordeaux	....	96,355	....
Dunkirk	....	883,087	....
Aarhuus	....	80,760	....
Seville	....	77,000	....
Nantes	....	....	104,146
Bayonne	....	....	58,459
Total	317,952	48,637,674	33,032,011
Grand total, 1870			48,955,626

Lost or Stolen United States Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 1, 1871.

Registered Bonds of the following acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of this Department at this date, viz.:

ACT OF JAN. 28, 1847.

$200 each.—1620, 1710, 2182, 2270, 2271.
$300 each.—1697, 1698, 1699.
$500 each.—2987, 3085.
$1000 each.—7422, 7598, 7599, 8430.
$5000 each.—3044.

ACT OF FEB. 8, 1861.

$1000 each.—5221, 5712, 6125, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382.
$5000 each.—2280.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$100 each.—30, 31, 772, 888.
$500 each.—933, 1867, 8471, 4303.
$1000 each.—2463, 6861, 7899, 8081, 8713, 11429, 15761, 15762, 18114, 20341, 21463, 21464, 21465, 21466, 23282.
$5000 each.—6195, 6350, 8478, 8761.
$10,000 each.—11138, 11140, 11452.

ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862.

$50 each.—658, 742, 1509, 1626.
$100 each.—1299, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3547, 3549, 4081, 4308, 4309, 4627, 4931, 5021, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5200, 5201, 5202, 11404, 11405, 11406, 12393, 14113, 14114.
$500 each.—1273, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 3460, 4323, 5290, 7636, 7747, 8051.
$1000 each.—2122, 2633, 2634, 3308, 3909, 3310, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 12110, 12111, 23029, 23030, 23031, 23429, 23430, 23431, 23549, 23550, 23551, 23559, 23560, 26490, 26491, 26492, 26493, 27666, 28023, 31360, 32263, 32721.
$5000 each.—1635, 3796, 7553, 8587, 10169.
$10,000 each.—318, 12813, 12814, 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40s.

$100 each.—1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 3189, 3190, 4087, 4088, 4089.
$500 each.—3406, 3483.
$1000 each.—230, 1785, 4898, 9746, 9747, 9748, 9749, 11682, 12081, 12082, 12544, 13247, 13248, 13365, 13366, 13367.
$5000 each.—5195, 5446.
$10,000 each.—11668.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$50 each.—327.
$100 each.—2115, 2118, 2316, 2317, 2318.
$500 each.—1414.
$1000 each.—2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 4142, 4144, 7907, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8598, 8599.
$5000 each.—2275, 3088, 3089, 3090.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

$1000 each.—4520, 4521, 4522, 4523.
$5000 each.—2332, 2333.
$10,000 each.—4605, 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each.—2405, 2406.
$500 each.—829, 871, 2478, 2479, 2480.
$1000 each.—645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 743, 744, 748, 831, 832, 833, 834, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 3579, 3580, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 6659, 6660, 6661, 6662, 6663, 6664, 7842, 7843, 9114, 9115, 9116, 9117, 9118, 9119, 9878, 9879, 9880.
$5000 each.—1227, 1228, 1229, 1676, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3811.
$10,000 each.—1488, 4405.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$100 each.—2619, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 8903, 8904, 9197, 9198, 9581, 10135.
$500 each.—62, 1853, 1854, 1985, 2047, 3016, 3017, 3852, 3853, 4421, 5906, 6230, 6231, 6595.
$1000 each.—439, 13126, 13127, 14066, 15111, 16331, 16332, 16959, 16960, 17003, 17004, 17005, 18878, 18879, 18880, 19025, 20032, 20033, 22807, 22925, 22926, 22927.
$5000 each.—2567, 2568, 3907, 4987, 5645.
$10,000 each.—3226, 3227.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each.—253.
$100 each.—856, 857, 1120, 3528, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5255, 5256, 5257, 6686, 6687, 6688, 7323, 7324.
$500 each.—615, 1115, 2971, 2972, 2973, 3177, 3180, 3377, 3436, 3437, 3515, 3516, 4453, 5347.
$1000 each.—3357, 3358, 6734, 6735, 6736, 7148, 7149, 8425, 11621, 11634, 11635, 11646, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11650, 11651, 11653, 11654, 12208, 12209, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12689, 12690, 12691, 12695, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14316, 14317, 14318, 14319, 14320, 14321, 14322, 14323, 14324, 14325, 15121, 15122, 16637, 18219.
$5000 each.—181, 182, 872, 874, 876, 2298, 2299, 2300, 3620, 3623, 3625.
$10,000 each.—2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each.—355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
$1000 each.—1,061, 1,062, 1,063, 1,064, 1,615, 1,616.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868.

$5000 each.—310.

Any correspondence in relation to above bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this office. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	40	Spirits Turp., bbls.	573
Copper, bbls.	89	Resin, bbls.	3,579
Cotton, bales	4,761	Pork, bbls.	2,385
Dried Fruit, pks.	98	Beef, pks.	1,015
Eggs, bbls.	616	Cut-meats, pks.	1,179
Flour, bbls.	9,572	Lard, pks.	2,322
Wheat, bushels	10,440	Lard, kegs	167
Corn, bushels	11,700	Butter, pks.	2,664
Oats, bushels	5,250	Cheese, bxs.	1,267
Beans, bushels	1,994	Tallow, pks.	5
Seed, bushels	684	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,629
Malt, bushels	1,275	N. O. Molasses, bbls.	164
B. W. Flour, bags	349	N. O. Sugar, hhds.	444
Rice Flour, bags	52	Stearine, pks.	52
Meal, bags	200	Starch, bxs.	900
Hemp, bales	36	Tea, pks.	212
Hops, bales	241	Wool, bales	214
Hides, No.	37	Whisky, bbls.	427
Leather, sides	8,278	Tobacco, hhds.	29

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Annie Fish*, for Liverpool—2,458 bales Cotton, 249 hhds. Tallow, 15,527 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Syrup, 500 bbls. Flour, 4 casks Bees-wax, 66 cases Madeira Wine, 105 empty Cases.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—2,539 bales Cotton, 298 boxes Bacon, 5,099 boxes Cheese, 175 tcs. Lard, 500 bbls. Pork, 18,797 bushels Wheat, 24 bales Furs, 30 cases Oysters, 50 pks. Mackerel.

By the ship *Rozelle*, for Liverpool—23,011 bushels Wheat, 1,235 bales Cotton, 88 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 217 pks. Tallow, 371 bbls. Flour, 44 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes.

By the bark *C. Hutchings*, for London—2,969 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *St. John the Baptist*, for Cork and orders—1,300 bbls. Naphtha, 138 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mountain Ash*, for Cork and orders—21,792 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kong Oscar* for Antwerp—2,738 bls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Cyclone*, for Marseilles—3,090 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Mary Ida*, for Hamburg—150 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,340 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Laura Gertrude*, for Genoa—1,817 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue inactive at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls are dull and nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Is dull at old figures. Stock, 4,141 bags, against 403 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and firm; sales here, 3,721 bags, by the British bark *Eclipse*, and 4,298 bags by the British bark *Wavelet*, (some time since, but now first reported,) on private terms; also, 3,550 bags, by the *Carolina*, at Philadelphia, jobbed to the trade on private terms. Some 3,400 bags, by the *Union*, sold here some time since, are now being deducted from the stock. A portion of the receipts by the *Circassian* has been reported sold here, but no particulars have been given. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately active, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., in most instances. Sales, 5,361 bales, for early delivery, (of which 1,355 bales were to arrive,) including 3,539 bales to shippers, 1,681 bales to spinners, and 141 bales to speculators. Also, 9,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 600 bales at 14⅝c.; 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; 1,700 bales at 15c.; February, 600 bales at 15⅛c.; 300 bales at 15 2-16c.; March, 700 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 500 bales at 15⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 15⅞c. And today, for January, 1,300 bales at 14⅞c.; 100 bales at 14 13-16c.; February, 700 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 300 bales at 15⅜c.; 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15 11-16c.; 100 bales at 15⅝c.; 400 bales at 15¾c.; 400 bales at 15 5-19c.; 500 bales free on board at Mobile, private terms; 200 bales free on board at Charleston, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
Low Middling	14⅝	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,420
Receipts last week	28,819
Receipts the preceding week	33,237
Receipts since Sept. 1	487,246
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	789,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,200
Exports since our last	6,420
Exports since Sept. 1	254,172
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	79,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been quiet and irregular as to price. Stock of Dyewoods in first hands, 6,420 tons, including 4,000 tons Lima Wood, 1,300 tons Logwood, and 1,120 tons of other woods. Messrs. WING & EVANS, Chemical Brokers, have prepared the following statement:

Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Soda Ash, casks	40,109	42,881	45,730	37,952
Sal Soda	27,581	40,043	46,976	50,323
Bi Carb. Soda, kegs	146,746	119,438	83,828	97,366
Caustic Soda, drums	13,941	11,207	19,487	26,644
Bleaching Powder, casks	25,959	30,956	28,044	22,293

Stock in first hands, Jan. 1.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Soda Ash, casks	5,500	7,000	4,000	2,000
Sal Soda	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000
Bi Carb. Soda, kegs	25,000	35,000	20,000	5,000
Caustic Soda, drums	3,500	1,500	1,000	2,500
Bleaching Powder, casks	1,500	2,500	5,000	1,000

FISH—A light jobbing business has been reported at former figures. Stock—7,000 quintals Dry Cod, 160 bbls. Pickled Cod, 4,200 bbls. Mackerel, 350 tcs. and bbls. Pickled Salmon, 500 bbls. Pickled Scale, 1,500 quintals Hake and Pollock, 4,000 bbls. Pickled Herring, 30,000 boxes Smoked Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for low and medium grades, at a shade firmer prices. The offerings have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 75; very inferior to good extra State at $6 15@$6 40, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; good to fancy, $6 46@$6 75; good to choice shipping extra Western, $6 10@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 75
Extra State	6 15@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quiet but quoted rather stronger. Sales reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 50 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 50@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 15@$4 25 for Southern; $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at from $3@$3 35 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 40@$6 50
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very tame and somewhat unsettled since our last, closing in favor of purchasers. Holders have been offering stock reservedly, and have been generally quite firm in their views as to price. The demand, however, has been limited, particularly from export buyers, who were unwilling to operate freely at the ruling figures. The light dealing reported in new Spring were mainly at from $1 43@$1 45 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2, afloat; $1 42½@$1 43¼, in store, closing nominally at about $1 43@$1 43½, afloat, for straight samples, though the leading holders were not disposed to sell at such figures. New No. 1 Spring was in some request at $1 43½@$1 44, in store, and $1 45@$1 46 afloat, ₱ bushel. A limited business has been transacted in Mixed Spring at $1 34 for good samples, and in Old Spring at from $1 19@$1 30½, the latter rate for prime delivered, ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been inactive at from $1 44@$1 50 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been partially neglected. A sale of 3,200 bushels Amber Tennessee was reported at $1 52½, in store—an outside price. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 44@$1 50, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 43@$1 46, in store and afloat; No. 2 do. at $1 42@$1 45 afloat, and $1 42½@$1 43½ in store; mixed Spring at $1 34; old Spring at $1 19@$1 30½; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally at $1 44@$1 52; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 44@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels at 75c.@78½c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@81c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@87c. for White do.; 72½c.@74½c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet but firm at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in slack request at former rates; sales 13,000 bushels, including Canada West part at $1 12, and State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues dull, including Canada, at $1@1 20, and State at 80c.@97c., ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and quoted rather stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last of 71,000 bushels at 58c.@63½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59c.@62c. from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western; 62c.@62½c. for State; and 60c.@63½c. for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 871 bbls. Flour and 57,335 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 2,969 bbls. Flour for London, and 21,692 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 3, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,862,123	Barley	483,128
Corn	290,125	Malt	296,491
Oats	1,800,805	Peas	15,304
Rye	158,970		

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request and steady at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been unchanged in price, but without activity. The stock includes 210 bales dressed American, and 36,372 bales foreign, against 411 bales dressed American, and 10 tons and 18,399 bales foreign same time last year.

HOPS—Have been dull and weak in price at from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, 6c.@10c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 241 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures. Stock includes 1,500 tons Scotch Pig and 600 tons Pig Lead.

MOLASSES—An active business has been transacted in New-Orleans, of which 1,250 bbls. have been sold, mainly at auction, at from 60c.@74½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds dull and irregular: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., but has been offered sparingly and has been quiet. Receipts today, 3,579 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been in less urgent demand and rather weaker, with sales reported of 190 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 48½c. for merchantable, chiefly from dock; receipts today, 573 bbls. The stock in yard includes 31,961 bbls. Resin, 11,826 bbls. Tar, 477 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 6,809 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin $2 25@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light request at former quotations. The stock in the country of Whale is estimated at 40,000 bbls., of Sperm at 35,000 bbls., and of Seal at 65,000 bbls.

PETROLEUM—There has been a better inquiry noted for Crude in bulk, and sales have been reported of 3,800 bbls., for January delivery, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quiet at 17c.@17½c. here, and 15½c.@16c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 240 bbls. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in more demand, at $3 25, and Lower at $3 40@$3 45 ₱ bbl. The export clearances hence have been 3,090 bbls. for Marseilles. Refined has been quoted firm, on a rather livelier export call. Sales have been reported here of 3,200 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 23¾c.; 1,600 bbls. high test on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Canada Oil at 22¾c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for January delivery, at about 22½c., and 11,000 bbls. do., March and April delivery, at 24c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,150 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 138 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 1,817 bbls. for Genoa. And from Philadelphia, 500 cases for Barbadoes. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in some demand, within a range of 27½c.@28c., as the extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has attracted rather more attention at 9½c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 1,300 bbls. for Cork and orders, 2,738 bbls. for Antwerp, and 1,340 bbls. for Hamburg.

PROVISIONS.—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported in Pork at stronger prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 630 bbls. at $19 50@$20, chiefly at $19 75@$20 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $19 75@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very limited inquiry noted on the basis of $19 50 for Western Mess, seller January; sales, 250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate demand at irregular prices. We now quote the range at from 7½c.@7¾c. for Western, and 8c.@9c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet at previous nominal quotations; sales have been in a retail way at 10½c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 500 boxes for early delivery at 10¾c. for Short Clear, and 10c. for Short Rib. Lard has been quoted rather firmer, with a somewhat livelier inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12½c. for new Western Steam, and 11¾c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller January, at 12c.@12½c.; 500 tcs. do., February, at 12¾c.@12½c., and 1,000 tcs. do., March, part at 12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $29@$30 50 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in limited request at about previous quotations; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,664 pks. Cheese has been lightly dealt in at from 5c.@16¼c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,267 boxes.

SALT—Has been quiet but firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand, chiefly for refining purposes, at about steady rates; sales, 30 hhds. Demerara at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 5 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 10c.; and 1,786 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades 10c.@10¾c., Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅜c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in demand, ranging from 11½c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.; A's, 13⅜@14c.; B's, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; extra C's, 13c.@13¼c., and Yellow, 11¾c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in fair demand at firm prices; sales since our last, 157,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c., for Prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 10c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and moderate request at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in small lots, at 92c.@92½c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 427 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, in December, Messrs. TILLKAMPF & KITCHING BROTHERS notice thus: The market during the past month has been quiet, as is usual at the end of the year. Prices of Carpet Wools are rather higher, but on other descriptions are nearly unchanged. Transactions in domestic Wools have been moderate, and at a slight reduction on fine qualities. Low, medium and combing grades have slightly advanced, and stocks are small. Canada Wools remain slow of sale. Extra pulled Wools sell freely, but Supers are neglected. There is but little Spring Clip California in the market, and prices are firm. Fall Wools accumulate and are lower. Texas wools have arrived freely. The coarse Wools sell readily at a slight advance, but "Improved" accumulates. The stocks of fine foreign Wools are small, and prices are without improvement. Sheep-skins have arrived during the past month in large amounts, in anticipation of the imposition of a higher rate of duty; sales have been moderate and at full rates. Carpet Wools are in very small supply, and sell readily at higher rates, to arrive. In Europe all coarse Wools have advanced in price and are active. Fine Wools, at the recent sales in London and Antwerp, regained the decline experienced during the middle of the series, and close at about opening rates. The next sales of Colonial Wools begin in London on the 2d proximo. The imports of Wool into New-York were, for the year

	Bales.	lbs.
1868	28,213	13,499,159
1869	46,196	20,710,391
Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1870	26,258	12,103,593
Month ending Dec. 24, 1870	1,841	673,127

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JAN. 4, 1871.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece	42@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@60
Extra and XX. fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ blood fleece	44@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@45
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@44
Unwashed fleeces	30@33
Unwashed fleeces, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common fleece	18@22
Common fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	27@33
Unwashed white fleece	22@25
Black	19@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	29@34
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	20@22
Spring Clip, B	18@20
Spring Clip, S	16@18
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	26@29
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	16@18
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	14@16
Bury lots 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@44
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	30@40
Western Limed Pulled	30@40
Southern Limed Pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	40@52

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firm, but has been without remarkable activity. For Liverpool, there were 2,550 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ½d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 45s. ₱ ton; 75 hhds. Tallow, on private terms, and 60 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 37s. 6d.@40s. For London, 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 1,100 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 200 boxes Bacon on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Hamburg, 5,000 bags Coffee, at 35s. ₱ ton. For a Baltic port, an American bark, 583 tons register, with Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms. Medium size Petroleum vessels were in rather more request at full rates.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

Trade in live stock continues dull, with, however, a fair prospect of an improvement in all branches of it. This forenoon affords no quotations in horned Cattle. Veals are dull, and Sheep and Lambs had to be forced off in quite small lots. The retail butchers complain aloud of the dullness and smallness of their trade. Poultry and Game still continue to sell better than butchers' meats. Hogs are chiefly sold on telegrams, and reach this City many hours after the sales have been effected. We subjoin this day's sales:

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, HUME & ELLIOTT sold 101 Sheep, weight 8,970 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 232 Sheep, weight 15,140 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 13,750 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 5 Lambs, weight 310 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Lamb, weight 90 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 149 Sheep, weight 13,720 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 188 Sheep, weight 17,130 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 165 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; J. KIRBY sold 301 Sheep and Lambs in small lots from 4½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; gross weight, 23,680 lbs.

At the Fortieth-street Hog Market, T. H. REID sold on telegram 113 Ohio Hogs, average weight 190 lbs. ₱ head, at $6 85 ₱ head. General range of prices for this day at same market: Western-dressed Hogs from 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.; live weight, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Trade dull.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

Trade dull, quality of Sheep fair. A few lots of Sheep sold at 4¾c., average weight 72 lbs. Gross arrivals at above market for week ending Jan. 2, 1871, 2,221 head of Horned Cattle, 5,843 Sheep and Lambs; 2 Cows, 6 Veals, 4,278 Hogs on transit to New-York City; 63 Horses arrived in 175 cars. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Market for week ending Jan. 4, 1871; 12,430 Hogs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MARKETMEN.

HARLEM MARKET NOW OPEN! MODEL MARKET OF NEW-YORK.

Situated in 125th and 126th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. Adjoins Harlem Railroad depot. Third-avenue cars pass the door.

Building of granite and iron of the most imposing and permanent character.

Twenty-six large stands and stalls fitted up in the best manner by Gregory.

THIS IS THE ONLY MARKET IN HARLEM OR VICINITY.

Applications for stalls and stands should be made to Theodore Weston, Esq., at his office, No. 120 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M., or at the market between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., or to the Superintendent, Geo. G. Burns, who will be at the market at all times.

A STOCK-BROKERAGE HOUSE, with a respectable capital and moderate business, would like to confer with another party similarly situated with a view to a consolidation of resources and business. Address BROKER, Post-office Box 4,888.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.

NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.

WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y. de3-law6m-Th

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, requiring special treatment should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1871.—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, on Madison-av., between 26th and 34th sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, marked with monogram A. B. B. If returned to No. 31 West 26th-st., the finder will be liberally rewarded.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Mme. Gazzaniga, Miss Ridgway, Miss Tedesca, Messrs. Mora, Lefranc, Centemeri and S. B. Mills.

LYRIC HALL.
6th-av., near 45th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Miss Emma C. Terry, Miss Charlotte V. Hutchings, Messrs. Joseph F. Walsh, F. Filippi and H. E. Browne.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. FAIDHERBE has gained important advantages in the North after a severe engagement at Ervilliers, in which the losses on both sides were heavy. His movement, it is thought, will compel the Germans to evacuate Rouen....Two thousand French prisoners were taken at Mézières....Intense excitement is said to exist in Paris among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. Some of the journals accuse TROCHU of feebleness. London telegrams say the people suffer from lack of fuel and food, but some mitigation is afforded by the stores distributed by the Government. Orders have been sent from Bordeaux to Generals in the field to hasten the movement on Paris. At the Versailles banquet on New-Year's Day King WILLIAM gave a toast, "The German Princes," to which the Grand Duke of BADEN responded, rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and closed with a toast to "WILLIAM the Victorious." Gen. CHAUZY is still said to be successful on the Loire. The Austrian Government, it is said, will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into their territory. Berlin bankers have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for subscribing to the recent French loan.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cardinal ANTONELLI cordially received the Ambassador sent by the King to announce his arrival in Rome....Prince AMADEUS on his arrival in Madrid proceeded to the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm is said to be great....The Prussian Government has declined to second the Austrian demand on the Powers for fresh guarantees for the secure navigation of the Lower Danube....JULES FAVRE is to be publicly received at a dinner in London on his arrival.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced, none of which were of special importance. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted, and the bill was passed which amends the Funding act of last session so as to increase the issue of five per cent. bonds to $500,000,000. A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on every applicant for an office having a salary of not less than $1,000. A bill, introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office, was then taken up, and gave rise to a debate on the subject of civil service reform, in which Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, took a prominent part, the latter strenuously opposing the measure. The matter went over till today, and the claim of Dr. BEST, of Kentucky, for property destroyed in the war by order of a Federal officer, came up as the regular order. The debate on the matter was continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the bill providing for an International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, in celebration of our national independence, was further considered, but no quorum being present a vote was not taken upon it. A message was received from the President, vetoing a bill for the relief of CHARLES COOPER and others, of Ohio, who were sureties on a bond to the United States, the principals on which had failed to execute their contract. Several new bills of minor importance were introduced. Mr. BANKS gave notice that the House would be asked to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next, and Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered a new resolution, calling for documents and information relating to that island and the negotiations for its annexation to the United States. Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, gave notice of amendments to the Senate resolutions, extending their application to Cuba.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, were one by Mr. CAULDWELL, to provide better railroad accommodation between Westchester and New-York, and one to amend the Brooklyn Fire Department act in various particulars. After recess the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the adjournment resolution, fixing Tuesday instead of Thursday for the reassembling, and then adjourned till Tuesday at 7 P. M.

In the Assembly, the chief feature was the debate on the motion of Mr. HUSTED to amend the journal, so as to show that Mr. GLEASON, on Tuesday, presented the petition of Mr. TWOMBLY, protesting against Mr. CAREY'S taking a seat from the Seventh New-York District. The motion was declared out of order, the Chair holding that there was no error in the journal in the omission to record the petition, as the Clerk had ruled the presentation of the petition out of order. An appeal from the decision brought on the debate, which was ended by the previous question, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a strictly party vote. The Senate adjournment resolution was amended and Tuesday substituted for Thursday for reassembly. Two County Bond bills were passed. A bill to amend the Excise law, and one to repeal the New-York City Registry law, were introduced. A resolution asking for information regarding the payment of the appropriations for charitable purposes was adopted, and one requesting Congress to have an act passed for a treaty with the Seneca Indians to secure the title to the Allegheny Reservation was referred. Messrs. Field, Jacobs, Weed, Husted and Gleason were appointed a Committee on Rules. The Assembly then adjourned until Tuesday at 7 P. M.

GENERAL.

Gov. GEARY'S Message was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday. The State debt, he says, has been largely reduced during the year. He alludes to the unsettled condition of the Delaware boundary, and suggests unpleasant ideas of the whipping-post and pillory to Pennsylvanians who may come under the barbarous laws of Delaware through a mistaken jurisdiction. He disapproves of the employment of Government troops at Congressional elections as an interferance with the sovereign rights of states not contemplated by the founders of the Government.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the 13th inst.

The Board to retire disabled officers of the army, convened in this City, is dissolved, as also that convened in Washington, to examine officers unfit for duty, of which Gen. HANCOCK was President.

The Buffalo Board of Trade and the citizens held a meeting yesterday regarding a report that Auditor BELL intended to have the low canal toll bill of last session repealed. Resolutions in favor of the low toll system, and predicting ruin to "the best interests of the State" should the tolls be raised, were adopted, and a committee was appointed to take such action as may be necessary to maintain the toll-sheet of 1869.

Eight valuable horses, ten stages, and other property were burned at SISSON'S stables, Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday.

Dr. ISAAC ROWELL, a California pioneer, Ex-Supervisor, and a Professor in the Pacific Medical College, died of apoplexy in San Francisco, yesterday morning, aged fifty-three years.

Senator McDONALD, of Arkansas, has withdrawn as a candidate before the Legislature for re-election to the United States Senate. In his letter of withdrawal he states that candidates for the Legislature known to be opposed to Mr. CLAYTON were "registered out," while those friendly were "registered in," and hence his withdrawal. His withdrawal is believed to insure the election of CLAYTON to the United States Senate.

The Maine Senate organized yesterday at Augusta by the election of CHARLES BUFFUM, Republican, of Orono, President, and the House by the choice of EDWIN B. SMITH, of Saco, for Speaker. The inauguration of the Governor will take place today. The Massachusetts General Court organized by the re-election of last year's officers in both branches. The members then proceeded to the Old South Church to hear the annual sermon. The Governor's Message will be delivered on Saturday.

The Nevada Legislature organized on Tuesday. The House contains twenty-three Democrats and twenty-one Republicans.

The steamer *Concordia* cleared yesterday for Falmouth, England, where she will await orders for proceeding to France. She takes as cargo for the French Republic 4,424 cases ammunition, 1,707 cases cartridges, 250 cases muskets, 1,000 cases rifles, fifteen cases batteries, and fourteen cases pickaxes. The total value of the cargo of arms is $834,200.

The Michigan Legislature organized yesterday.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention met yesterday, at Concord, and nominated JAMES PIKE, of South Newmarket, for Governor, and B. W. BUCKMINSTER, of Keene, for Railroad Commissioner.

True and False Republicans.

It must be tolerably clear to all Republicans who take an interest in public affairs that these are not the times for encouraging any elements of discord or weakness within the party. We are beset on every side by active and vigilant enemies. The absence of any one absorbing question which might form the ground of an appeal to the public at large, is an advantage to the party which always depends for success upon evasion and side issues. The President has been subjected to an uninterrupted course of attack from the Democratic journals, in the first place because he is trying to do his duty; and in the next, because he systematically declines to "dicker" with Democratic politicians. No one can refute the facts that Gen. GRANT has kept his pledges to the people, and that his policy has been generally advantageous to the country at large. But in "off years" the attempt was sure to be made to disparage all his exertions, and misrepresent all his acts. Whenever the question is fairly tested, it will be found that the people have undiminished confidence in the President; but this conviction ought not to lead to any supineness on the part of the Republican Party. It is possible for the best of causes to suffer through the negligence of those who have the management of them and this danger can never be absent from a party which appeals rather to principle and reason than to ignorance and demagogism.

No small part of the burden of the next great fight will necessarily fall upon the Republicans of this State, and it is quite time that they began to organize their forces, and place themselves in the highest state of efficiency for the struggle. In this City we have not only to be prepared for avowed enemies, but what is still worse, for foes who are actually within our own camp. The folly of some, and the treachery of others, have done much to weaken the party, as any one must have seen from the results of the recent election. An organization like that of the Citizens' Association, under the nominal management of a well-meaning but weak man like Mr. PETER COOPER, and the real control of an active and unscrupulous agent of the Ring like Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, is a power capable of producing serious mischief. Until these malign agencies are finally disposed of, no efforts of Republican leaders can bring out the true strength of the party. A still more dangerous element is at work. The men who wear the cloaks of Republicans, while concealing the weapons of the Democrats beneath them, are determined to do all in their power to destroy the Administration, and with it every cause with which the public interest is really identified. To-night these Tammany Republicans are to meet for the purpose of rendering their forces as compact as possible. They are to hold the first regular meeting of the new Committee. It is important that every true Republican should understand, that in proportion to the countenance or support he gives to this clique, he injures the party he is anxious to serve. Any man who enlists under the Hank Smith banner had better take one step more at once, and go over to the Tweedites. HANK SMITH and his friends have been allowed to do quite harm enough. No matter with whom they may be associated, they are in reality working for the Democrats, and all their propositions should be rejected as decisively as if they were dictated at a convention of pickpockets, like those who stole Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN'S watch at Rochester.

If ever there was a period at which it was all-important to distinguish accurately our friends from our foes, it is the one in which we live. Great issues are being fought for, and the public are gradually becoming alive to their reality and importance. We see a gang of thieves—it would be absurd flattery to call them by any other name—ruling absolutely in this City, corrupting the Bar, the Bench, and the Press, and choking every avenue to public life. They boast of their power to extend their rule all over the State, and then to seize the National Government, and work from the White House as they have worked from the City Hall. Their ambition is to reconstruct the Government of the United States on the model of that which we now see in this City. Some people do not believe it; others profess to feel indifferent as to whether they succeed or not. But the main body of the people still take a very lively interest in the cause of good government and honest officials, and this is an element of strength with which Republicans alone can deal, for the Democrats are sacrificing all right to appeal to it. Whatever may be the amount of apathy existing now, and however much we may deplore it, we may be very sure that the good cause will in the end prevail, and with proper management we can render its success assured at the very next contest. But there must be sincerity of purpose, great address and tact, and an unfaltering belief in our own side, on the part of our leaders. We look to the State Committee to sever all connection with Tammany—to reorganize the party in such a way as that the Republicans and the Democrats will stand face to face, and not side by side. In this work the Committee is now engaged, and people who are disposed to help it will keep away from the Hank Smith organization. It may take time to cut away the bad timber—the party has been allowed to get into such a state that a few weeks will scarcely suffice to put it in proper fighting order again. But the task can be accomplished, and the first step necessary is to draw the fangs of the Tammany Republicans. When that is done, we need have no fear concerning the plots now being concocted by the Democrats to bring final ruin upon the Republican Party in the State.

The Democratic Canal Policy.

If the statements in Gov. HOFFMAN'S Message were entitled to belief, the State would have no special reason to be dissatisfied with the canal policy adopted by the Democratic Party. There has been a falling off in the revenues, the Governor admits, but he asserts that, "as compared with a period of years," it "is not serious." The statements of the Auditor of the Canal Department tell a different tale. "The decrease in net receipts for the last fiscal year," he asserts, "is without precedent," and official figures prove that he is right. With the exception of two years—1858 and 1859—during which the Democrats controlled affairs, the net receipts from the canals have not, in a quarter of a century, fallen below $1,500,000 in any year. The annual average of the last ten years, with a Republican Board, amounted to $3,072,177. During 1870 the operation of the Democratic policy reduced the amount to $569,974. A diminution amounting to $2,502,203, as compared with the average net receipts under Republican rule, is rather more serious than might be inferred from the Governor's remark.

This decline results in part from a decrease of gross revenue consequent upon the reckless reduction of tolls, and in part from the growth of expenses consequent upon the abrogation of the contract system, and the jobbery which that measure made practicable. The gross receipts fell from $4,477,546 in 1868, and $4,161,280 in 1869, to $3,107,138 in 1870. On the other hand, the expenses were increased in a still greater ratio. In 1868 $1,184,245 sufficed, and in 1869 $1,278,507; while last year the Democrats contrived to make them $2,537,164.

The contract system may not have been perfect. A divided responsibility in management, and a withholding of power essential to the exercise of a control over payments by the Auditor, naturally led to occasional inefficiency, and sometimes to payments which should not have been made. But there could be neither negligence nor robbery by contractors if the Canal Commissioners performed their duty. They regulated the terms of contracts, determined the guarantees to be exacted, and held in their own hands power to compel contractors to fulfill their obligations. Experience proved the general efficiency of this system. It was relatively cheap, and it maintained the canals in a condition favorable to their highest development. In 1868, for instance, contractors' repairs cost $775,409, and all other payments, including expenditures by the Commissioners, salaries, and so forth, did not exceed $408,835. The freight movement of the year was enormous—so great, in fact, as to show that competition with railroads has not deprived the canals of their legitimate traffic. The financial result was most satisfactory. Large receipts, with light expenditures, left a surplus sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Constitution in respect of payment of interest and reduction of the principal of the debt, and moreover, to contribute over $127,000 toward the general expenses of the State Government. Such was the working of the contract system under Republican management.

That system the Democrats, as far as possible, abolished. Contracts which expired they refused to renew. Contracts favorable to the State they allowed the holders to surrender. Repairs were placed under the charge of superintendents. How the change works, one example furnished by the Auditor clearly proves. He enumerates twenty sections, in which the cost of repairs under contractors for a whole year was $369,164. The cost of keeping the same sections in repair for six months only, under Democratic superintendents, was not less than $800,563—an amount which other items connected with the matter increase to $986,737. Double this sum to express the year's cost, and we have the astounding fact that the repairs in the instances named now cost more than five times the amount they would have cost but for the Democratic law and Democratic management of 1870.

Now, as to the canal debt. In ten years of Republican management, that debt was diminished nearly seventeen millions by an honest application of surplus revenues, and without exacting a dollar from the taxpayers. A single year of Democratic management has virtually increased the debt $464,936, and, on the 30th September last, had reduced the balance in the sinking fund applicable to the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal of the debt, to less than the sum required for the payment of two quarters' interest. "Unless the surplus revenues of the canals are increased," the Auditor declares, "a tax will be necessary to provide for a portion of the interest due on the 1st of April, and the entire interest for the balance of the year." We know that since September the surplus has not been increased, and taxation to meet the interest on the canal debt is therefore inevitable. Nor is this all. If the Democrats follow Gov. HOFFMAN'S advice, and continue the present low tolls, and if they adhere to the present system of extravagant expenditures, we have the Auditor's assurance that "the entire revenues of the canals will be insufficient to pay the cost of their repairs." This contrast between the results of the two methods of management suggests a moral which the tax-payers will be likely to appreciate.

We have not yet reached the limits of the mischief which Democratic jobbery and extravagance are occasioning. The repairs we have spoken of are of an ordinary character. These alone are a charge on the canal revenues. New work and extraordinary repairs are provided for by distinct legislative appropriations, and are a direct burden upon the taxable property of the State. The time was when each appropriation formed the subject of a separate bill. Each work was then considered on its merits, and only projects of a really useful character had a chance of success. Within the last three or four years, this plan has been abandoned. All extra work on the entireline of the canals is embraced in a single bill. The effect may be imagined. Log-rolling is resorted to, and the bill covers some items that are extravagant and others that are indefensible. The opportunity for partisan and personal favoritism and corruption is too good to be lost. At the last session of the Legislature, these appropriations amounted to $2,205,646,—a large part of which was for purposes foreign to an economical and a legitimate canal policy. This large sum has been levied upon the property of the State, and is now in process of collection.

Another act of last session opens the Treasury door to a new set of cormorants. We refer to the act conferring additional jurisdiction upon the Canal Appraisers in reference to claims against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained from the canals. Already signs of constructive claims of the most untenable nature are apparent, and unless the Democrats grow afraid of the abuses to which their handiwork will lead—a most improbable contingency—the tax-payers may anticipate further proofs of the manner in which Democratic legislation connected with the canals affects their pockets. The entire case against the Democratic Party in the matter of canal management is, indeed, striking and conclusive. The Governor's generalities are demolished by the Auditor's facts; and the pretensions of the Governor's party upon a subject of great public interest vanish before the accumulated evidence of their mismanagement.

The Fortune of War in France.

Consternation in Paris and victory in the provinces, is the sum of today's dispatches relating to the war. With characteristic tenacity, the Germans maintain their fire from the plateau of Mont Avron, and judging from their own account, have already silenced the guns of both Rosny and Noisy with their intermediate outworks, leaving Fort Nogent the only one of the defenses immediately in front of Castle Vincennes, still to be rendered ineffective. The capital which has calmly faced hunger and privation, begins to quail before the narrowing range of the Prussian artillery, and importunes the Governor to slip the leash by which he holds half a million of men behind the fortifications. Gen. TROCHU knows as well as the advancing enemy, how needless a waste of life would be the result of the grand sortie for which the Parisian populace is clamoring. The Germans have entered upon a course of action which public opinion, rather than any consideration of military strategy, has prompted. TROCHU is perfectly aware that they desire nothing better than to see him yield to a similar pressure, and expend his force upon sorties more brilliant than useful, before the supreme moment comes for a general attack. So long as the German forces lay idle, there was some reason for striking now and again at a vulnerable point, and inflicting loss far beyond what could be suffered in return. But, now that the Germans have undertaken the perilous task of advancing by a series of assaults, they are subjecting themselves to precisely the diminution of force, of which the prudent General commanding Paris and its garrison designed, at the proper moment, to take the advantage. When the Prussians come within shelling distance of their suburbs, the Parisians appear to think that all will be lost. Could Gen. TROCHU be able to achieve the moral victory of bringing the people to believe in him even then, he will have the enemy at a point where each step further will cost thousands of lives. If Forts Rosny and Noisy can be silenced from Mont Avron, then they can, when in the hands of the enemy, be made veritable shell-traps for the ponderous ordnance of Castle Vincennes and the inner *enceinte*.

The self-restraint of Paris is at present, therefore, one of the most vital necessities of the war. And it becomes still more so when the successes of Gens. FAIDHERBE and CHAUZY are taken into account. The latter has as yet achieved no very decided victory, but the former has evidently gained one at Bapaume nearly as valuable as the first success of D'AURELLES near Orleans. In the present condition of France, such an event is of quite as much importance from its moral effect as from any material advantages it involves. It is, in reality, a half-disciplined population that is fighting the battles of France, and their reserves consist of the people who are not even half-drilled. The Government has very imperfect means of increasing their levies by any species of compulsion. Patriotism or good will are elements that are perfectly indispensable for keeping any army in the field at all. In the desperate pass to which France has come, the conviction that they are not fighting a losing battle is worth thousands of men to every General outside of Paris. The impatience of the capital may thus neutralize such a success as that of FAIDHERBE, by compelling him to make an effort for its relief, for which he is very imperfectly prepared, but which every day of steady advance and gradual increase of force makes him better able to undertake. The two greatest dangers for France at the present juncture, are, undue confidence in the capabilities of the provincial armies, and an exaggerated estimate of the imminent danger of Paris. Should it be impossible to keep either within bounds, they cannot fail to prompt enterprises whose rashness will only be equaled by their disastrous results.

Ship-Building in the West.

Since the close of the war there has been a constant appeal for help from the ship-builders along our Atlantic sea-board. They have shown with great force and truthfulness that, unless some laws are enacted for their relief, they must entirely abandon the business, and by so doing leave the United States wholly dependent upon her neighbors for all purposes of maritime intercourse. Considering the difficulties that have attended, and will attend, all efforts to secure suitable legislation for the purpose of regaining our lost supremacy, it is satisfactory to know that in one section of our country—a part from which we least expect anything of the kind—the business of ship-building is unusually active, more vessels being in course of construction at Detroit and thereabout than ever before.

As the country surrounding our American Mediterranean, particularly the southern side, became more and more settled, the inhabitants, like the ancient Phœnicians, began to build vessels in order to take advantage of the cheap means of transportation which its waters afforded. But, like the Old World's first navigators, their vessels were generally of very rude construction, lacking that beauty of design and symmetrical proportions which before this had given to the American merchant marine a world-wide reputation. Time has changed all this, however; either Eastern ship-builders have gone West, or the old settler, who considered a canal-boat with a mast in it a fair specimen of naval architecture, has gathered a few hints from the Atlantic ship-yards. Now almost all the vessels upon the lakes are suitably and securely built, while some make great advances toward that boundary line which divides mechanical handiwork from art.

The country on the north and west of Lake Superior is known to be wonderfully fertile, and destined at no very distant time to be densely populated; and with the increase in population will also come increased need of means, both for communication and transportation, between the towns situated upon its shores. This work can, from the peculiar formation of the lake, be better performed by steamers and sailing vessels than by railways. Thus we shall soon have, whatever becomes of our marine proper, a large amount of tonnage in actual employment.

MINOR TOPICS.

At last we have a condemnation impartial, scathing, and unanswerable, administered by a Judge of the Supreme Court to the counsel and managers of Erie. Judge ROSEKRANS has performed a service of the highest order to the Bench, the Bar, and the public, by his masterly and exhaustive opinion on the affairs of this disreputable corporation. A history of shameless evasions and illegal delays, of chicanery and impertinence, is laid bare with unfaltering hand and keen perception of moral as well as legal wrong. The entire opinion forms an arraignment of Erie at the bar of all honest sentiment, and its conclusion contains sentences which read like the knell of a stupendous public wrong. "The property of the corporation has been treated as if it belonged absolutely to the trustees. The action of the courts and of judicial officers has given countenance to this novel and monstrous doctrine. * * This course of proceeding has resulted in a deep and abiding reproach upon the administration of justice." These are words which deserve to be set in letters of gold, and which, let us hope, form the writing on the wall which betokens the coming downfall of an unscrupulous and unblushing ring of public plunderers. Read by the light of Judge ROSEKRANS' opinion, the stay of proceedings granted yesterday, in the Ramsey suit, by Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, needs no comment.

The Mayor of Brooklyn is strong in financial statement. His annual exhibit of the city taxation and indebtedness contains some very suggestive figures, a comparison of which reveals such facts as the following: In 1840, the taxation of Brooklyn amounted to $2 92 per head of the population; in 1870, it amounted to $20. The city debt in 1850 might have been paid off by a contribution of $3 90 from every man, woman and child in Brooklyn; today, $90 from each would be required to accomplish that very desirable object. "We are burning the candle fast at both ends," exclaims the Mayor, and this, it will be conceded, is by no means strong enough to characterize the reckless extravagance of Brooklyn Boards. As usual, the Mayor singles out the Park Commission for special censure. The Mayor ought to be perfectly well aware by this time that his determined antipathy to this body is not participated in by the general public, and that his recommendations for reform would command rather more attention than they do, did they contain fewer ingredients of a strictly personal and partisan character.

It is reported that the feeling in Alsace increases in bitterness against the Prussians. Many of the women have put on mourning—not for slain relatives, but for the national humiliation. Some, it is said, have vowed never to quit their rooms while the Prussians remain in Strasbourg. The fashionable streets there, once exceedingly bright and gay, are now deserted. On the Promenade de Broglie, a Prussian band plays daily, but no one comes to listen. When the German soldiers tramp by, children rush out to hoot after them and to chant the *Marseillaise*. The men, it is declared, have even given up their Alsatian *patois*, and speak only French. This certainly does not look like accepting the situation, or as if the inhabitants of the subject provinces, any more than the rest of France, would willingly "concede the principle of territorial cession."

Mayor HALL, in an order somewhat ambiguously worded, has instructed the Chief of Police, Mr. KELSO, and Capt. THORNE, to clear the streets of obstructions on the way to the ferries. The order has been issued in response to a petition from many citizens against the obstruction of Barclay-street, from College-place to the Hoboken Ferry. We submit that the streets further south, leading from Broadway to the Jersey City and Staten Island Ferries, are greatly in need of similar attention. They are almost constantly impeded in a perfectly unnecessary manner, and the wonder is that accidents are not more frequent in that neighborhood than they are. Still more surprising is the tameness with which people submit to these perpetual infringements of their rights.

We observe from the London newspapers that, contrary to expectation, the eclipse of Dec. 22 was visible in that city. A snow-storm that had lasted for some hours ceased just before the time of the obscuration of the sun, and a thin vail of fleecy clouds passing swiftly before the luminary served instead of smoked glass to enable ordinary eyes to see the phenomenon. The sun was perfectly visible, says one authority, at the time the largest portion of its disc was hidden, and presented the appearance of a brilliant crescent with the horns turned to the earth. There was but little diminution of light; in fact so little, that those who did not look at the sky would hardly have believed that four-fifths of the sun's surface was concealed. Accounts from the Continental observers have not yet come to hand. It may be noted that there is a lunar eclipse visible here on Friday next, Jan. 6, which will present an extraordinary feature. The moon on that occasion will rise eclipsed at 6:06 P. M. This may be seen, weather permitting, throughout the eastern parts of the United States.

In addition to the plunder levied by its municipal rulers, Brooklyn has had to give of its property for the support of a highly-accomplished gang of professed thieves. Like sundry similar organizations of a non-professional character, the Brooklyn ruffians, whose headquarters were at "Jersey Jim's," had a capitalist at their head, who supplied "the necessary funds to carry on their operations." It must be some comfort to the proprietors of the nine different establishments marked out for attention by the "cracksmen," as well as to the public generally, to find that nearly the entire gang are now in custody. The City of Churches may possibly find means to dispose of her other plunderers in a manner equally satisfactory.

The balloon voyage of M. ROLLIN beats, we suspect, the celebrated trip of Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN. If we are not mistaken, the latter was estimated at something over a thousand miles, and has hitherto been reckoned the most extensive ever accomplished. M. ROLLIN, however, who went up at Paris on the evening of Nov. 24, came down at Christiana, in Norway, the next day. The distance is called 750 leagues, and was traversed in less than fifteen hours. It is said that the mean height of the course of the balloon was 7,500 feet, but that at one time it rose as high as 13,500 feet—or about the height of Mont Blanc. M. ROLLIN was received with the utmost cordiality by the Norwegians, and brought back with him a considerable sum subscribed by them for the benefit of the French wounded.

The *Express* publishes, among other incoherencies, what it perhaps seriously intends to be an honest abstract of the articles which appear in the morning papers—the said abstract being in reality a dismal hotch-potch of the able compiler's own opinions. Yesterday it gave what it calls a summary of the articles in the TIMES, and ascribed them all, with the greatest liberality, to one writer. This method of treatment naturally much enlightens its readers concerning the drift of opinion in the morning journals. Anybody who reads the *Express* may see that it might very easily be all written by one hand, but we have not yet succeeded in bringing our office to that high state of development. We are very much afraid that the *Express* will go on until it gets another dose of *Commercial Advertiser*, which might seriously ruffle its temper, and cause it to talk about actions for libel which it dare not bring.

The Elections in Florida—Official Announcement of the Result.

The State canvassers of Florida have at last officially declared the result of the election, in spite of the injunction to restrain them from doing so. They threw out the returns from nine counties on the ground of "glaring informalities and palpable non-compliance with the law;" and the result was announced as follows: For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel T. Day, Republican, 12,446; W. D. Bloxam, Democrat, 11,832; Republican majority, 614. For Congressman—Josiah T. Walls, colored, Republican, 12,439; S. L. Niblack, Democrat, 11,810; Republican majority, 629. The Senate stands eleven Republicans, ten Democrats and three vacancies; the House of Representatives, twenty-three Republicans and twenty Democrats; Republican majority in joint ballot, four.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Holland Testimonial.

Some months ago, and during the good old man's life-time, it was proposed to get up a public testimonial to Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND. The object of this was at once to testify respect for a pure and honorable professional career of remarkable length, and to smooth a path known to be somewhat rugged during Mr. HOLLAND'S declining years. A gentleman distinguished no less for generosity than for his knowledge of and devotion to the dramatic art, had the credit of originating a suggestion, to which the public was evidently eager to respond. Circumstances, however, prevented the combination at that time of such dramatic features as were deemed essential to the proper success of the movement, and it was not carried into effect. But although postponed, there is no reason why this benevolent scheme should be dropped altogether. On the contrary it might be consummated more appropriately, and we venture to say, in better unison with the feelings of the deceased, were he alive to express them, now than at any previous time. We therefore suggest that the testimonial be gotten up at once for the benefit of Mr. HOLLAND'S family.

In the present condition of the public mind, a condition due in part to the general sentiment of respect for Mr. HOLLAND'S worth during his life, and in part to some extraordinary circumstances that immediately followed his death, we are confident that a benefit of this sort would be uncommonly successful. It would therefore reflect honor upon the dramatic profession, while it would do good which is much needed. Unlike some of his more fortunate brethren, Mr. HOLLAND was poor. He was unable to leave those beloved in the position that he earnestly wished. The theatre-going people of New-York, whom he cheered and amused so well, may help to make up for this omission. We are able to say that many influential and attractive performers stand ready to give their services, and some of them to give money as well. All desirable circumstances are in fact at this moment highly propitious, and we therefore trust this suggestion may be promptly and vigorously acted upon, so that the result may be at once a substantial benefit to Mr. HOLLAND'S family, a credit to the public, and a memorable tribute to the calling of which the dead comedian was so stainless an ornament.

Italian Opera.

"IL TROVATORE" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

So many New-York seasons of Italian opera have begun with "Il Trovatore," to come speedily to an untimely end, that there was something ominous in its selection to open a fresh season last night. There is, too, a well-founded suspicion in the public mind that the announcement of operas "easy to do," argues poverty of resources, and suggests doubts about the future that do not help to commence a season with the desirable briskness and éclat. To this of course it may be said, and is said, that the opportunities afforded by VERDI'S threadbare work for the principal singers, and the ready familiarity of choristers and musicians, afford reasons for setting out with it which are supported by weighty prudential considerations. We can honestly say that last night's performance was its own ample justification. Take it for all in all, we have rarely heard "Il Trovatore" better sung. Mr. DE VIVO has made a very respectable beginning for his season. He has shown that he deserves encouragement, and we hope he may receive it. The cast of the opera included in the principal parts Mmes. ROSA CZILLAG and GAZZANIGA, and Signori LEFRANC and REYNA.

Mme. ROSA CZILLAG has been a uniformly fine artist, and is now an artist occasionally fine. As a lyric actress her powers cannot be challenged. She has force, meaning, and intensity. Her heart is clearly in her vocation, and her intelligence analyzes and describes with facile breadth the rather exacting demands of *Leonora*. We might take some exception to her execution at times, and also to some of her ornaments. These, however, are but minor blemishes. *Leonora* is a great dramatic character, and it is a gratifying and unusual thing to find a prima donna who can sing, act and look it at all satisfactorily. Mme. CZILLAG does something more than this. She not only avails in her impersonation of all the acquired advantages derived from experience, but also develops in it an inspiration that sometimes fairly strikes out enthusiasm. The lady was heartily applauded on this occasion, and, especially in the last act, produced the impression, in which we heartily concur, that she is the best *Leonora* seen here in a long time.

Of Signor LEFRANC we have often with equal pleasure and sincerity recorded an exalted opinion. The sweetness and volume of his voice, and the incautious prodigality with which he uses it, the freedom and scope of his dramatic method, and their occasional lack of training or of wise direction, we have praised and commented upon without stint. Both the merits and defects of Signor LEFRANC were last night quite conspicuous. The merits, be it said, were in splendid excess over the defects, yet the latter were not, at intervals, unapparent. He will persist in forcing his beautiful voice upon superfluous occasions, and thus, besides the immediate injury thus inflicted, in impairing his best effects when they should be at their climax. Signor LEFRANC is, notwithstanding, a noble singer, if not a finished vocalist, and if his organ holds out, and his life is also spared, will achieve world-wide renown. His "Di Quella Pira" was immensely successful, and won tumultuous recognition.

Mme. GAZZANIGA sang and acted capitally in *Azucena*. Her voice was in excellent order and her histrionic instincts were at their highest for spontaneous and impassioned delivery. Signor REYNA was better as the *Count de Luna* than we have seen him before, and certainly eclipsed his attempts in the part at the Academy. Perhaps the smaller house is better suited to his voice. At all events he seldom sang out of tune last night, and was often heartily applauded. Mr. DE VIVO has been at signal and obvious pains to deserve success, and whether he achieves it or not, the music-loving public have cause to be grateful to him. The French Theatre, which in many respects is well adapted to opera, reminded us last evening of the palmy days of Mr. BATEMAN. It was bright and gay, much better filled than we expected to see it, and highly appreciative. The orchestra was well selected, and more judiciously balanced than of late has been usual, the chorus sufficient in number, and better than tolerable in performance, and the remaining accessories superior, at any rate, to those which in the same opera we have last seen. "Il Trovatore" will be repeated on Friday.

Masonic—Installation of Brown, of Grace Church, as Master of Puritan Lodge—The Ceremonies.

The installation of officers of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., which took place last evening at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, was an interesting event. The ceremonies were performed by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of New-York, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge, and the duties were most impressively discharged. ISAAC H. BROWN, so well known as sexton of Grace Church, was duly installed as Master, and it is needless to remark that he filled the chair in the East, newly constructed for him, in an able and distinguished manner. After the official labors of the evening had been concluded, the Lodge adjourned for refreshment, and a handsome collation was partaken of by a large number of invited guests present. It is reported that Puritan, No. 339, has recently given $250 to the Hall and Asylum fund, the gift of W. Master BROWN upon being elected the presiding officer of the Lodge.

The Castillo Bond Robbery.

Justice HOGAN made further progress yesterday in the case of ANTONIO PELLETIER and REZIN J. BENNETT, accused of complicity in the larceny of $85,000 worth of United States registered bonds from Don CARLOS DEL CASTILLO Y LOYZAGA in June last, at the St. George Hotel. Judge THOMAS W. BARTLEY, CHRISTOPHER C. COX, and ELY P. NORTON, all of Washington, D. C., testified for the defense, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATURES.

ALBANY.

Fares on the New-Haven Railroad—The Twombly Case in the Assembly—The City Registry Law to be Repealed—Adjournment till Tuesday Next.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Senate held a brief session this morning and adjourned over till Tuesday next. The only bill worthy of notice introduced was one by Senator CAULDWELL, to compel the New-Haven Railroad Company to stop their cars on all trains (except those running more than 100 miles) at Williamsbridge, Fordham, Mott Haven, Morrisania and Melrose. The bill also forbids the Company to charge more than two cents per mile fare from Forty-second-street, and requires them to sell commutation tickets at the same rates per mile as they charge in Connecticut.

THE SEATS.

Senators are getting sick of the new arrangement of seats in the Chamber, and today a resolution was introduced directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to change them back to the old plan of a single circle.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. HUSTED moved to amend the same by inserting the fact that a protest was offered against the swearing in of CAREY, of the Seventh District of New-York. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the protest itself was out of order, and was properly excluded from the record. Mr. HUSTED appealed from the decision of the Chair, and a spirited debate sprang up as to the right of the protest to appear on the journal, and the parliamentary rules that governed the case. Messrs. SMITH, WEED, FIELDS and JACOBS sustained the Speaker, and Messrs. HUSTED, LITTLEJOHN, GOODRICH and GLEASON took the opposite ground. The Republicans had the best of the argument, both on parliamentary law and logic, but the Democrats all came up to the scratch, and sustained their Speaker, by a vote of 63 to 60. The Republicans, however, gained their object, as the fact that such a protest was presented yesterday will have to go on the journal in the record of today's proceedings. In his remarks, during the debate, Mr. GOODRICH said that it was the united determination of the Republicans in the Assembly to agitate this case of TWOMBLY, on every opportunity that presented itself, until a decision was had as to his right to his seat. Whether he finally got his seat or not was of far less consequence than that his right to have his claims investigated and a decision rendered should be recognized, and attended to without unreasonable delay. The debate showed that Tammany is not to be permitted to smother this case in committee, as she hoped to do, but has got to stand a thorough ventilation and exposure of the rascality by which she got her majority of two in the Assembly. It may possibly be that one or two rural Democrats will refuse to back up the New-York Ring in such villainy, but the probability is that they will all be whipped into the traces, including the high-toned and "honest" Mr. RANDALL, whom the *Tribune* recommended the Republicans to support for Speaker, because he was a square, old-fashioned Democrat.

REPEAL OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

TOM FIELDS introduced a bill to repeal the Registry law of the City of New-York, thereby indicating the determination of the Ring to remove, at the present session, what little safeguard that law afforded against indiscriminate and wholesale frauds on the ballot. The preliminary examination of the registry at the last election enabled the United States marshals to detect over fifteen thousand fictitious names, all of which would have been voted on by Democratic repeaters, had it not been known that they were "spotted." Tammany is bound not to allow the Republicans another such opportunity to block her game of rolling up eighty thousand Democratic majority in New-York.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate's resolution, and adjourned over till Tuesday. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WINSLOW—Allowing town subscriptions to the Carthage and Watertown Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—For better railroad accommodation between Westchester and New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the Brooklyn Fire Department Act; making provision for the sale of department property by the Fire Commissioners, and authorizing the Treasurer of this Department to draw checks on the City Treasury for the expenses of the Department, not to exceed $50,000 at any one time.

By Mr. STAFORD—Exempting Oneida County from the act relating to sending insane poor to the Willard Asylum.

The Senate then took a recess, and on reassembling the Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment to the adjournment resolution, and then adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HUSTED moved that the journal be amended so as to show that Mr. GLEASON yesterday presented the petition of Mr. TWOMBLY protesting against Mr. CAREY's taking the seat from the Seventh New-York District. The Chair decided the motion out of order, as only a motion to correct an error in the journal could be made; and, as the Clerk had decided the presentation of the petition out of order, no notice could be taken of it in the journal, and there was no error to correct. Mr. HUSTED appealed from this decision. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and ALVORD sustained the appeal; Messrs. SMITH and WEED sustained the decision of the Chair. The debate was continued by Mr. JACOBS and Mr. FIELDS, who maintained that at the time this petition was presented there was no House of Assembly to receive it, and it had to be rejected by the Clerk and no notice could be taken of it. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD and HUSTED maintained that there should be kept a full record of all proceedings, as well before the Speaker was elected as after. Mr. LITTLEJOHN admitted that the Clerk acted correctly in rejecting the protest at the time, but insisted that the journal was incomplete in omitting to notice the fact. After further discussion Mr. BUCK called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by 58 to 65.

THE SENATE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate concurrent resolution to adjourn to Monday, at 7 P. M. was taken up, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD Tuesday was substituted for Monday and the resolution adopted.

BILLS PASSED

The Senate bill authorizing Monroe County to issue bonds to pay indebtedness was passed.

Mr. FIELDS introduced a bill amending the Notary Public law providing that certain notaries public shall hold office till the 30th of March next was read and passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the County of Richmond to borrow money to discharge mortgages, was passed, on motion of Mr. DECKER.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following were introduced:

By Mr. RANSOM—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. IRVING—To protect livery-stable keepers.

By Mr. FIELDS—To repeal the New-York City Registry law.

By Mr. HUSTED—Amending the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were submitted:

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Controller be requested to inform the House whether all the appropriations for charitable purposes made by the Legislature of 1870 have been paid; and, if not, the reason for such non-payment. Adopted.

By Mr. GREEN—That Representatives in Congress be requested to make efforts to have an act passed for a treaty with the Seneca Nation of Indians to secure the title to the Alleghany reservation. Referred.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Chair appointed Messrs. FIELDS, JACOBS, WEED, HUSTED and GLEASON, a Committee on Rules.

The Assembly then adjourned until Tuesday next at 7 P. M.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

Organization of Both Branches in Maine—The General Court of Massachusetts at the Old South Church—Message of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania—The Candidates for Senator Before the Arkansas Legislature—Nevada.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The Legislature convened today. The Senate organized by the choice of CHARLES BUFFUM, Republican, of Orono, for President, he receiving 27 votes to 1 for Mr. TORREY, Democrat. S. W. LANE was elected Secretary. The House organized by the choice of EDWIN B. SMITH, of Saco, for Speaker, he receiving 109 votes to 26 for EDMUND S. WILSON, of Thomaston. S. J. CHADBOURNE was elected Clerk by about the same vote. The Secretary of State placed before each branch the Gubernatorial vote, and a committee was appointed to count the same. The caucuses for State officers will be held this evening, and the Governor elect will be inaugurated to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Massachusetts Legislature met today and promptly organized by re-electing the officers of last year. H. H. COOLIDGE received the unanimous vote of the Senate for President, and the House elected HARVEY JEWELL Speaker with but five dissenters. After organization both branches proceeded to the old South Church to hear the annual sermon. Rev. CHARLES E. GRINNELL, of Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown, was the preacher. Gov. CLAFLIN's message is expected on Saturday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Gov. GEARY's Message was read in the Legislature today. He reports that the State debt has been reduced to $31,111,660 by the payment of $1,648,187 during the year. He recommends the selling of the assets in the sinking fund so as to pay off in 1872 nearly $8,000,000 then falling due of the bonded debt. He recommends a Convention for revising the State Constitution. He calls attention to the unsettled condition of the Delaware boundary line, and adverts to the difficulty that might arise if citizens of Pennsylvania should be seized on disputed territory and subjected to the disgraceful and abhorrent pillory and the whipping-post, as authorized by the laws of Delaware. He expressed unqualified disapproval of the employment of Government troops at Congressional elections as an interference with the sovereign rights of a State, not contemplated by the founders of the National Government, and which might lead to disastrous results. He advocates the holding of the centennial celebration, and says the location of Independence Hall points to Philadelphia as the locality proper for it. He opposes free-trade fallacies, and denounces the introduction of coolies as one of the greatest evils that can befall the toiling millions of the country.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature convened today. J. P. ROOT, of Cook County, was elected temporary Chairman of the House, and JAMES K. MAGIE, of Fulton County, temporary Clerk. The members presented their credentials, when the House adjourned. In the Senate, permanent officers were elected and the Governor's Message read. The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The General Assembly of Illinois met at Springfield today at 12 o'clock. In the Senate E. R. GRIGGS, editor of the Rockford *Register*, was elected Secretary, with a corps of assistants. Gen. J. B. TURCHIN, Postmaster, and the other nominees of the Republican caucus. In the House JAMES P. ROOT was elected temporary chairman. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Little Rock gives the following extract from Senator MCDONALD's card withdrawing from the contest for the United States Senate:

Undoubted Republicans, regularly nominated in Republican districts, if unwilling to commit themselves unqualifiedly to Gov. CLAYTON, have been "registered" out and Democrats elected in their stead, while in some Democratic districts Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to CLAYTON have been "registered" out, and Republicans "registered" in who are known to be in CLAYTON's interest; and on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, Republicans known to be his supporters alone were caucused, while other true Republicans, supposed to be opposed to him and his schemes, were denied admittance, and rather than submit myself to degradation in indorsing such conduct, I feel it incumbent on myself that I should decline the contest under such circumstances.
ALEXANDER MCDONALD.

The election of SANKERSLEY as Speaker, and the withdrawal of MCDONALD, insured the election of CLAYTON on the 11th.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Legislature of Nevada organized yesterday. The House consists of twenty-three Democrats, twenty-one Republicans and two Independents. ROBERT E. LOWERY, Democrat, has been chosen Speaker. Governor BRADLEY has been sworn in.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The House met at 11 o'clock and members were sworn in. The Senate organized by the election of officers nominated in the Republican caucus last night. The Senatorial contest seems to be narrowing down.

The House elected in the afternoon, as officers, the nominees of the Republican caucus.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Indiana Legislature convenes to-morrow. The Democrats have a majority in the House. In the Senate the Republicans have a majority. Each party is holding a caucus, to-night, and the Democrats have nominated Hon. WILLIAM MACK, of Vigo County, for Speaker, and SAMUEL H. HOLMES, of Jackson, for Principal Clerk.

THE COLORED CADET.

Smith Again in Trouble—Another Trial on New Charges—A Plot to Disgrace Him—Organized Persecution on the Part of His Associates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Court-martial appointed to meet today, and organize for another trial of the colored cadet, JAMES W. SMITH, consists of the following officers:

Capt. Alexander Piper, Third Artillery; Capt. H. L. Loselle, Eighth Infantry; Capt. R. T. Frank, First Artillery; Capts. H. A. Hascall and H. A. Dupont, Fifth Artillery; and First Lieuts. A. B. Gardinier and E. K. Russel, First Artillery. Lieut. GARDINIER is Judge-Advocate, and Col. PIPER, President of the Court.

The charges are, in military ambiguity, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specifications are details to that effect. The accused has expected this trial. It has been prophesied, if not threatened, emphatically by his fellow cadets. The animus of the affair seems indicated by the phraseology of a clause in the indictment:

"Insubordinate conduct; to all appearances not paying the slightest attention to repeated commands of file-closer to keep his eyes up while marching in from parade."

The occurrence is dated on the 28th of November, the very afternoon that the official order from the War Department at Washington was published to the cadet corps, at evening dress parade, acquitting WILSON of the charges entertained at the preceding Court-martial in October. It appears that immediately after being reported, SMITH wrote an explanation to the Commandant, stating that he considered the report unjust and greatly exaggerated, and that he had reason to believe that the affair was a plot to bring upon him new difficulties. He cited as his reasons therefor that Cadet-Sergt. WALKER, who reported him, had acted in various ways as though nursing such an intention; that he had in the ranks, on the previous day, boasted that SMITH would soon have another Court-martial on his hands. Of course it was an unpardonable sin, this offering an explanation to the military potentates of the post, and SMITH was promptly punished by being placed under arrest, "for submitting explanations containing highly disrespectful reflections on the conduct of his reporting officer for an offense on the 28th inst.," (November.) He was sentenced to confinement to the area of barracks and gymnasium from that time until the 1st of February next.

A representative of this paper recently called upon the Commandant, requesting the privilege of an interview with the prisoner, and was emphatically refused. SMITH, upon being otherwise approached, declined to say anything on the ground that he had already suffered sufficiently for expressing his mind. Other parties who are aware of the facts—one of them an eye-witness—states that the whole affair is a conspiracy. With one or two honorable exceptions, the entire cadet corps cherish the most bitter hatred against the color of SMITH, and have been eagerly waylaying for the first little possibility in his conduct to cook up a charge, and, to use the language of one, "kick the d—d nigger out!" The fault of the accused simply consisted in an inadvertent side-long glance, while marching in from parade. There is no question that the officers of the post at least wink at the cadets' conduct, and more or less share their prejudices. It is quite certain that since the departure of Col. BLACK none but Col. PARSONS have shown any effort to ameliorate SMITH's isolated, pitiable condition. His sentence was very hard. In the prescribed limits of his confinement he cannot get needful recreation. Nor can he enjoy himself in any way. He has not one associate. Among those 200 sneering companions he is more lonely than a solitary one in the desert. In the gymnasium the others monopolize everything, and, although it may seem incredible, but is a positive fact, that more unpleasant things are said and done to him now than ever before. Some time since he stated confidentially to his friends: "I have tried not to complain, because I hoped that there would be a change; besides, I knew that I had good, kind and true friends, to whom I owe a great deal, and who have been doing their utmost for me, and I feared they might think that I had acted imprudently. I have tried very hard to be patient, and have endured many things with a forced submission. I have intended to act honorably and merit all the hopes that have been placed upon me. I have not a single word or thought of ill-will toward my fellow cadets. All I ask or expect is a fair chance to earn an honorable and well-merited diploma." He has certainly conducted himself most manfully under all his trials, and throughout these bitter persecutions. Those who are free from the cadet hate and prejudice—who have watched carefully all his course—were present at his previous trial, and were individually opposed to his admission to the Military Academy, consider this cadet persecution decidedly "conduct unbecoming military gentlemen."

WM. FRAZER was yesterday arrested by Detectives DUNNE and KELSO, on a charge of burglary alleged to have been committed in the village of Hempstead, L. I. The prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice DOWLING, and locked up at Police Head-quarters.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities; and by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from Western miners, asking for protection against certain railroad corporations which are claiming their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several new bills were introduced, of which the most important were as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa—To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ROSS, of Kansas—Making a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid the construction of certain railroads in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. COLE, of California—For the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also by Mr. COLE—Encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and incorporating the United States Mining School and Metalurgical Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—To pay for Quartermasters' and Commissaries' supplies taken for the United States Army from the citizens of Alabama, who had enlisted and were doing service in said army. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—Amending the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, so as to give priority in the distribution of bankrupts' estate, to wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $100. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—Amending the Army act of last session in regard to soldiers' affidavits for acquiring homesteads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SUMNER'S SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution, calling for information upon San Domingo matters, was adopted without objection.

JAPAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, from the Committee of Commerce, reported the bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company. The bill provides for no subsidy, but simply the organization of the Company.

AMENDMENT OF THE FUNDING ACT.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the Funding act of last session authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two hundred millions to five hundred millions and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to discharge the Joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator SPRAGUE with the blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion. The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertance in the reference and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of a Senator did not properly belong to a joint committee representing the House, but was the exclusive province of the Senate Committee. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select committee of five.

TAX ON OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made to the President, or made to be presented to any of the Executive departments, and where the salary is in excess of $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. MORRILL that, as his resolution had no better title, it would be appropriate, as well as candid, for that gentleman to designate it a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican Party.

Mr. MORRILL declined to act upon the suggestion.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Senate then briefly considered the bill introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office; the question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, to extend the prohibition against soliciting appointments in the case of members of Congress to include all judicial, military and naval officers of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment might operate to prevent promotions in the army and navy. The change in the bill proposed by the substitute of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the clause authorizing a member in response to a request from the President to give information in writing in regard to an applicant for office, would make the bill more absolute. He then referred to the apparent public demand for civil service reform, the evils of the present system, and necessity for remedial legislation on the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, spoke of the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Executive in making his appointments subject to the constitutional power of confirmation by the Senate. In this view he favored a more specific definition of the powers of the President. He regarded the bill as objectionable, in so far as it prohibited the President, in his discretion, from obtaining local information from Congressmen, Governors of States, and others competent to give it. As an entering wedge to the civil service reform, some such bill might be important, but no sufficient reform would be secured until members of Congress relinquished the unconstitutional power they had of late assumed in controlling appointments. For one, he (SHERMAN) would cheerfully surrender what little of that power might have accrued to him.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, regarded the bill as unconstitutional and based upon false principles. He was surprised that it was seriously pressed. The bill would make it a penal offense for him (Mr. MORTON) or any Senator or Representative to recommend a man for office. Yet this was a right which belonged to every citizen. Such recommendation by a Congressman was to render him ineligible to hold office. This was unconstitutional in so far as it violated the clause specifying qualifications for office. Upon its very face the proposition was one degrading to the Senate, for it proposed that members of Congress themselves should say they were the only men in the country who could not be trusted. He knew in certain quarters it was believed that every man in Congress was corrupt. This bill would give color to that belief. Senators complain of the annoyance from office-seekers, but no one of them wanted to retire from his seat on that account; but they were all anxious to return for a second, third, and even for a fourth term. He (Mr. MORTON) would be glad to be relieved from importunities for office, but he knew that the burdens of official station were as legitimate as its duties. He believed the present system of appointments, under the advice of Congressmen, was mutually advantageous to the member making the recommendation and the President, inasmuch as the former was held responsible by his constituents for the character of his appointees, his interest being, therefore, to secure good men, while the President could rely, for his security, upon his political friends in either House.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, by way of indicating the effect of the bill, suggested a case in which two men, one an honest citizen and the other a thief, were applicants to the President for office; and inquired whether the Congressmen who interposed to prevent the appointment of the thief or the thief himself would be put in the Penitentiary.

Mr. MORTON replied by repeating the case just cited as a practical illustration of the operation of the bill, adding that not only the member who advised the President against the felon would be liable to fine and imprisonment, but the President himself, if he followed the advice and appointed the honest man, would be made a criminal and subjected to the penalties of the proposed law. He doubted the sincerity of its author (Mr. TRUMBULL) in urging the measure.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was much in earnest, and would press the bill daily until it was disposed of.

The discussion continuing, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, demanded the regular order of business. The morning hour, however, having expired in the meantime, Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to make the bill a special order, but Mr. CAMERON, of Tennessee, objecting, it went over until the next morning hour.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then took up the regular order of business, the bill for the relief of J. MILTON BEST, of Paducah, Ky.

The former discussion was resumed upon the question, whether the destruction of the dwelling-house of the claimant, by order of the commander of the Union troops, during the battle there in 1864, was an actual taking private property for public use in the sense of the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, argued to show the liability of the Government to the claimant upon general principals of international law. He quoted from the report in the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in progress, and was not resumed until five hours afterward; that the destruction was necessary to the safety of the Union garrison to prevent its occupation by the enemy. Various authorities were cited and commented upon by the speaker.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, arguing to show the discussion between justice and generosity which should obtain in passing upon claims for indemnity for losses during the war, said the principle upon which the whole question should turn was, whether GRANT and SHERMAN merely exercised in the South an ordinary police power and went there to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace, or whether they led their armies into an enemy's country. He argued from authorities to show that, in fact and in law, the state of things existing in the South from 1861 to 1865 was that of open public war; that the constituents of the rebel Government were one of the parties, and that the United States Government, as a party belligerent, could not be held responsible to indemnify those who were its enemies. While it might seem hard to treat as a public enemy a loyal man in South Carolina, whose heart was right, yet it was one of the hardships of the case. The Government could make no discrimination between those who were within the dominion of the enemy. This rule held good as to the rights of property. In answer to Mr. DAVIS' argument that this dwelling-house was not destroyed in actual battle, he said there were records of battles having lasted five days, but it would not be contended that they were therefore continuous conflicts during all the hours embraced within that time. In the present instance there had been a temporary cessation of the battle, and it had not ended when the house was destroyed, therefore the destruction was an incident of the battle. Moreover this house could not, strictly speaking, have been taken for public use, because it was destroyed and could not be used for any purpose. In conclusion he advocated the disposal of all so-called exceptional claims upon general principles, remarking that we had not yet reached the point when we could afford to be generous.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, replied to his colleague, CARPENTER, claiming that Dr. BEST's property had been taken for public use, inasmuch as the Government was benefited by its destruction—the constitutional term, public use, meaning such a use as resulted in public benefit. He read from statistics to show that the estimates of liability devolving upon the Government by the assumption of certain classes of the claims referred to had been largely overstated.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate, at 4¼, after a short Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CELEBRATION OF 1776.

The bill reported by Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, before the Holidays, to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, could not see the consequential relation between the preamble of the bill reciting the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia, and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly created, or than Richmond, Va., from which State came JEFFERSON, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and MADISON, the author of the Constitution, or than Mecklenburg, N. C., where the first Declaration of Independence originated. He regarded Philadelphia as a populous and beautiful suburb of New-York, and therefore had no jealousy toward it; but he did not consider it the business of the Federal Government to legislate for a fair in Philadelphia or elsewhere, particularly as the American Institute proposed to hold an international exhibition in New-York in 1876, without any aid from Congress.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, protested against burdening the United States Treasury for any such purpose as an international exposition.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, indicated Cincinnati as the place for holding a great international exhibition, but thought that as the purpose was to commemorate a great event—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. MORRELL moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, hoped the previous question would not be seconded in the absence of Mr. CLEVELAND, who had given much attention to the subject, and who desired further to debate it.

On a vote by tellers, it appeared that there was no quorum present.

VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following veto message to the House:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return, without my approval, House bill No. 1,395, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Cooper, Gashom Jones, Jerome Cowley, William Hannegan and John Hannegan," for the following reasons: The act directs the discontinuance of an action at law, pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, for the enforcement of the bond executed by said parties to the United States, whereas, in fact, no such suit is pending in the District Court, but such a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Sixth Circuit and Northern District of Ohio. Neither the body of said act nor the proviso refers to the obligors in said bond, who are released from all liability to the United States thereof, to abandon or release their pretended claim against the Government. Since these parties have gone to Congress to ask relief from liability for a large sum of money on account of the failure of the principals in the bond to execute their contract, it is but just and proper that they at the same time should abandon the claim heretofore asserted by them against the Government growing out of the same transaction.
U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 4, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana—To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the widows, orphans, dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country.

By Mr. COBURN, of Indiana—To provide for the payment of election officers appointed by United States Judges in cities having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants. Also, to provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in cases where the wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility against the public enemy.

Also, to repeal so much of the National Currency act of July 12, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—Requiring the modification of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of California—Authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mining.

By Mr. CREBS, of Illinois—To extend the provision of the tenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, defining the pay and emoluments of certain army officers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $4,359,509, or $1,000,000 less than last session.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from the same Committee, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of $200,000, for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, for the current fiscal year, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

MORE OF SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the Committee would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to San Domingo, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or Consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or Consul; also, an account of the debts and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially it obligations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti; also, the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica, so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also, any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is bound or affected; also, any communication from the neighboring Republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation; also, instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also, any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part; also, any information with regard to the position of President BAEZ, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica and the reported pendency there of civil war; also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Let the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—I object to its reference.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana—Then I object to the resolution.

Mr. WOOD—I hope the objection will be withdrawn, for there can be no possible objection to the resolution on its merits. The information called for is desired by the House and the country, and I hope it will not be withheld through the objection of any individual member.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I object to the referring of the resolution, because that would be the end of it.

The SPEAKER—The consideration of the resolution is objected to by the gentlemen from Indiana, (Mr. ORTH.)

The Speaker then called the attention of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, to the terms of the notice given by him today in regard to the San Domingo resolutions, and remarked that the Senate resolution on that subject was still on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BANKS asked to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York—I object. I will object to it in every form and at every stage.

Mr. BANKS—The House gave consent to the Committee to report on the San Domingo matter after giving five days' notice. That consent applied properly to the House resolutions, not to the Senate resolution.

Mr. WOOD—The only reference of the question was the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that is the only form in which the question can be brought back.

Mr. BANKS—We do not propose to present it in any other form than that.

Mr. WOOD—The Senate resolution is on our table, and there I hope it will remain.

Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, gave notice of amendment to the Senate joint resolution in reference to San Domingo, extending its application to Cuba.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, adjourned.

The New Tariff.

There were no new points raised yesterday with respect to the operations of the new tariff, and thus far everything has worked smoothly. The Warehouse Bureau of the Collector's office and Naval office were kept open until a late hour last evening and Tuesday, in order to clear up the business of the day, and this rule will continue in operation for the present. Over 1,500 statements were passed in the Third Division on Tuesday and nearly as many yesterday. In the Warehouse Bureau of the Naval office the labor is more difficult than below because the routine is different, but the clerks succeed in dispatching business with marvelous rapidity. The permits for the transportation of goods in hand, which are granted from the Thirtieth Division, were last month about six times more than in any month last year.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Boston's debt is $16,262,124. Last year the increase was $588,344.

Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas, is strongly urged for the United States Senate.

The City Council of Charlestown, Mass., has rejected a proposition to supply the base for the Morse statue in this city.

Baltimore claims to have sold $11,500,000 worth of boots and shoes last year, and asks Lynn what she thinks of that.

Dr. J. RHEA BARTON, one of Philadelphia's most eminent surgeons, died on Monday at the age of seventy-six years.

Hon. WILSON LUMPKIN, the oldest surviving Ex-Governor of Georgia, died on the 28th ult. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1783.

Mrs. WILLIAM M. FERRY, mother of Congressman FERRY, of Michigan, died at Grand Haven, on the 30th ult., at the age of seventy-three years.

A Boston clerk who sold in the last four months $31,789 worth of goods, received as salary $66 64. As his incidental expenses were $44 50, he is looking out for a more profitable situation.

The New-Orleans *Times* doesn't want any qualified amnesty, insisting, with questionable taste under the circumstances, that the South must have general amnesty or none.

By a provision of the State Constitution the people of Ohio will decide at their next regular election whether they will hold a convention for the revision of their Constitution.

Petersburg, Va., complains of dry wells, one of the effects of the Summer drouth. The same complaint is made throughout the East and North.

A Southerner, and a Virginian at that, is publishing what he calls a "humorous" history of the war of the rebellion. Perhaps when that is ended he will try to wrest a little fun from the burning of the Spotswood Hotel.

It is claimed for Maine, by its citizens, that in her laws in regard to the property of married women, and the admission of evidence in criminal trials, she has the most civilized code in the world.

THOMAS HIGGS, an English peddler of pictures in Charleston, S. C., made a bet, on the 27th ult., that he could drink all the wine a companion would furnish. HIGGS lost, and was buried on New-Year's Day.

A Connecticut fire insurance company which started in 1850 on $20,000 cash capital, has paid $1,028,116 for losses, has made thirty-six dividends amounting to $398,500, and has now assets to the amount of $403,925.

The obituary column of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week recorded the death of twelve persons who had passed four score. Six were men and six women. The eldest, a woman, was one hundred and one years old, and the average was eighty-seven and a half years.

A Halifax telegram promises that the next international regatta shall be a grand affair, if the funds can only be raised. It says that the Tyne and another English crew, and the WARD brothers, are expected to compete, and that some of the best American yachts will be present.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript*, on the authority of a lady in that city, who has visited London lately, and has means of knowing, denies the current statements regarding the unhappiness of JENNY LIND's married life and the character of her husband.

Col. R. T. W. DUKE, one of the Democratic Congressmen elect in Virginia, has published a letter showing that by the adoption of the third clause of the first article of their present State Constitution, the Virginians made a formal and complete surrender of the doctrine of State sovereignty or States rights.

Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, informs the Legislature that the constant and rapid increase of taxation demands consideration as threatening the prosperity of the State, the State taxes having increased in ten years thirty-three per cent., and the local taxes having increased almost one hundred and seventy per cent. in the same time.

Mr. GILBERT SMITH, of Cornwall, Orange County, committed suicide on Monday by stabbing himself in his left side and breast ten times with a "belt-awl," which had a steel blade about six inches in length. His wounds pierced his liver, lungs and heart. Ill-health is given as the cause.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* notes with pleasure that there "are not near so many negroes from the surrounding country hanging around the street corners" during the Christmas Holidays as in previous years. It admits also that those who are in the city behave themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner.

The modesty of Philadelphia is proverbial. Its latest manifestation is in one of its most modest newspapers, which remarks that "it is to Philadelphia, the manufacturing centre of the United States, that the merchants, artisans and manufacturers of the country must look for every device of mechanical genius and artistic skill."

Some Kansas boys thought to have a little fun on Christmas Day by playing war. So "the French" took refuge behind a hay-stack, and "the Prussians" dislodged them by burning the stack. The question which agitates the little community now is, whether the fathers of the Prussians or those of the French should pay for the stack.

Application is to be made at the next session of the New Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the International Pacific Railroad Company, from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway to Sault Ste. Marie, with power to cross the river either by bridge or otherwise, and from Pembina via Fort Garry, to the boundary line between Rupert's Land and British Columbia.

One of the first things saved from the burning Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, was a huge stove in the rotunda, and one man carried that out somehow, although it was very heavy, and almost red hot. A Richmond correspondent, by the way, thinks it a little singular that the safes, with money in them, were recovered so very soon from the ruins, while there was so much delay in beginning the search for the dead bodies.

Members of the Canadian Legislatures do not inspire more respect than do those on this side of the line. At least such would appear to be the fact from a communication in a Toronto paper which reads thus: "I notice our little milk-and-water member has been moving for a change in the law with reference to the sale of poison. I hardly think it necessary for him to borrow trouble from that quarter, as we shall have no trouble in getting rid of his next election without resorting to such means."

Vice-President COLFAX has written a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, denying the report that he and Mr. BOUTWELL "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. COLFAX adds: "At the opening of this term, Mr. BOUTWELL was the one, above all others, whom I hoped to see in the Cabinet; and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is today the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

A Cleveland dentist, in want of a good job, endeavored to persuade a young lady who called to have a back tooth out, that she ought to part with all her front teeth and have a new set. The lady refused to gratify him. As she now alleges, he put her under the influence of gas, and when she was brought back to consciousness by the pain, she discovered, to her amazement and indignation, that the irrepressible operator had three of her sound front teeth out, and was evidently intending to make a clean job of it. There was a lively scene for a short time, and a little while after a warrant was served upon the dentist, upon the woman's affidavit, charging him with assault and battery.

THE HORNET.

The British War Steamer Philomel Protects Her Out of Nassau—She Proceeds to Port-au-Prince for Coal and Leaves for the Spanish Main.

A private letter from Capt. HUDSON, of the steamer *Hornet*, states that he arrived at Nassau on the 15th ult. and immediately made application for coal, which was refused by Gov. WALKER. Capt. HUDSON was waited on, shortly after his arrival, by the commander of the British war vessel *Philomel*, then in port, who advised him to get away as speedily as possible, as the Spanish corvette *Bazan* had recently gone out in search of the *Hornet*, which had been so altered that she was not recognized on her arrival. This Capt. HUDSON resolved upon doing, and thanking the Britisher for his friendly advice, accepted his offer to convoy the *Hornet* outside the harbor, saying that when "once clear of the coast he was not afraid of any cruisers about," and the two left Nassau in company on the 16th. When clear of the harbor Capt. HUDSON bade good-bye to his friendly consort, and steaming up soon ran away from him without seeing anything of the Spaniard *Bazan*. He then ran to Port-au-Prince, where he arrived on the 18th, and took on board about 300 tons of coal, which he purchased of M. RIVERS, a merchant there, and left on the 22d for Carthagena, to meet a cargo of ammunition there. Capt. HUDSON expects some lively times in his cruise, but is very reticent as to what he intends doing. He hints strongly at exciting events which will only be developed as they progress. His crew consists of 100 men, many of whom are Cubans; but none of them were allowed on shore, and while at Port-au-Prince great excitement prevailed in the city as to the object and equipment of the *Hornet*, but they came to the conclusion that it was a Cuban expedition.

The Cold Spring Murderer—His Life in Jail.

CHARLES TRUMPBOUR, the principal actor in the terrible tragedy that occurred at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, in June last, is now confined in the Putnam County Jail, at Carmel. His trial will not take place until the next June Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He is a young, well-proportioned man, rather prepossessing than otherwise in appearance, pleasant in conversation, neat and tidy with his person, and gentlemanly in manner. He is plainly educated, has good apprehension, is apparently mild in disposition, and altogether the reverse of what one would expect to find in the presence of a man-slayer. His excellent deportment since his incarceration has won a favorable impression from the authorities and all who have met him. He never uses profane or rough language, shows no passion, and conducts himself generally as a sensible person. He now avoids all allusion to the crime with which he stands charged, but has some time since expressed deep penitence. Most of his time is passed in reading novels, although he sometimes uses the Bible and Hymn-book. He reads far into the night, and sleeps during the day. The jail is a stone building, in the rear of an ancient and rather dilapidated Court-house. The cells are in the centre, but are dark, narrow, damp and noisome. In this gloomy place he is the only prisoner. During the day the jail is locked and the key kept in the pocket of the turnkey, wherever he may happen. Some time ago the pastor of the Daniel Drew M. E. Church had an interview with him, but was only permitted a short conference through the iron bars. TRUMPBOUR was very grateful for the visit, and earnestly begged for repeated visits. Subsequently the pastor endeavored to see him, but was not able to get access unless in the presence of a Sheriff's Deputy, none of whom resided in the village. Failing to see him, his wife sent TRUMPBOUR a beautiful bouquet, which was most gratefully accepted. The fact that a man—though he may be a criminal, yet human—is confined in such a revolting place, with no living thing near him (but his pet kitten,) is sad enough. But that—whether from wilfulness or wantonness on the part of the authorities—a Christian minister cannot have facilities for visiting him, is a shame to a civilized community. It is not possible to try TRUMPBOUR in Putnam County, as a panel of jurors cannot be drawn that can qualify; every one has read the case and expressed opinions. Public sentiment has moderated concerning his guilt, but turns intensely against the villainous accessory, CONROY, now in the Goshen, Orange County, Jail. He is generally credited with the real blame of the affair, as an instigator.

Probably Another Homicide.

Coroner YOUNG was summoned yesterday by the Twentieth Ward Police to take the ante-mortem statement of PATRICK GARVIN, the young man who was beaten by two colored men on Monday night. The victim is believed to be dying, at his residence in Thirty-seventh-street, from the effects of his wounds. It appears that GARVIN and two friends, on Tuesday night, met two unknown colored men in Sixth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and proceeded to grossly insult them. The negroes resented the insult, and one of them was struck, when he returned the blow, and both started on a run to escape their tormentors. GARVIN and his companions pursued and overtook the fugitives at the distance of a block, when one of the negroes picked up a bale-stick in front of a hay and feed store and struck GARVIN on the head with the weapon, felling him to the pavement and fracturing his skull. Some of the bystanders interfered and the colored men made their escape in the confusion. The Coroner will cooperate with the Police to arrest them.

Sale of Pews at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church.

The pews of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, East Twelfth-street, were sold at auction last evening and realized a considerable sum. The pastor, Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, fixed the annual rental for each pew, varying from $125 to $24, and making in the aggregate a rental of $20,272. The bidders offered a premium for choice, and the contest for the front pews was very spirited. The following are some of the principal successful bids: Francis J. Guis, $700; George Caulfield, $700; Miss G. Suffern, $575; Mr. Delmonico, $575; Mr. Echeveria, $525; Mr. Navarro, $525; Mr. O'Reilly, $325; Mr. McColgan, $300; Mr. John Hassard, $500; Mr. McKnight, $325; Mr. Gilbert, $275; William and John O'Brien, $275; Mr. Von Hoffman, $350; Mr. Theband, $300; Mr. Le Brun, $200. The premium bids last night realized over $10,000.

Personal.

Prof. L. R. PACKARD, Professor of Greek at Yale College, was married last week to a daughter of Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. Prof. PACKARD and wife intend to spend the remainder of the Winter at the South.

Judge Bartley, of Washington; Hon. Thos. Dickson, of Scranton; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Commander William Maynard, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Jas. Byron Marcay, of Rondout, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Hon. Lyman Klapp, of Providence; Hon. Thomas McDaniels, of Vermont, and Hon. E. A. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House. Hon. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Samuel Finlay, of Boston, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and F. W. Vosburg, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. M. R. Oakley, of White Plains; Hon. M. J. Overton, of Connecticut; E. C. Allen, of Rhode Island, and L. Ciephane, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Suit for the Condemnation of the Florida.

The suit brought by the Government against the steamer *Florida* for the condemnation of the vessel, on a charge of having attempted to violate the Neutrality laws, was resumed before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday. Among the witnesses examined were FRANCIS DAN, who purchased the vessel and who fitted her out, ROBT. J. STEPHENS, and O. R. INGERSOLL, a boat-builder. Judge BLATCHFORD made some remarks about the loose and bungling manner in which the case was commenced by Assistant District-Attorney DAVIES.

Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union-square, has received a large collection of foreign annuals and papers, among them being the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch* and *Saturday Review*. He also has that ever-welcome visitor, *Punch's Almanac*, rich in pictures and jokes; *Raphael's Prophetic Messenger*, Christmas annuals, called *Apartments to Let*, *Only Once a Year*, *Christmas Tide*, *The Winning Hazard*, and the London *Star*;—something in each to please every taste. Mr. BRENTANO also has on sale 500 copies of the new pamphlet the *Biter Bit*, now making a sensation in journalistic circles.

Whitman's Jujube.

For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, sole manufacturers, Philadelphia. Can be had at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'s, 5th-av., corner 24th-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $3; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The "Pitkin" Institution of 1871 are now ready to found a new system of practical industry and education combined, for the mutual benefit of its members and others. Head-quarters at Woodhaven and East New-York.
JOHN R. PITKIN, President.
NOTE.—Corporation lands and buildings will be furnished in fee and to rent, to actual settlers, on favorable terms.
JAN. 4, 1871.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water.—SARATOGA superior to all in Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, 7 Hudson R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

FERNANDEZ—HENRY.—At St. Ann's Church, on Saturday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, ANTONIO R. FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, of Spain, to FRANCES H., daughter of the late Michael Henry, Esq., of this City. No cards.

KELTON—CASPER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Jan. 2, 1871, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, of the First Baptist Church, ION M. KELTON to CECELIA CASPER, daughter of the late James M. Casper, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MEEKS—EYTINGE.—Wednesday, Jan. 4, by the Rev. Charles S. Knapp, JOHN BARRY MEEKS and Miss PEARL EYTINGE, all of New-York City.

ROSS—PHIPPS.—At Washington Arsenal, Dec. 28, by Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, GEORGE ROSS, of Doylestown, Penn., to ELLEN S. L. PHIPPS, daughter of the late G. W. Phipps. No cards.

DIED.

BETTNER.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, JAMES, the youngest son of James and Catherine Bettner, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 192 Lexington-av., this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

BREWSTER.—At Versailles, France, Dec. 15, CHRISTOPHER STARR BREWSTER, aged 71.

BROWN.—At Belleville, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JOHN R. BROWN, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COCKS.—In Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30, EMILY C. FREEMAN, aged 28 years, beloved wife of Charles P. Cocks, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of L. Spangenberg, Jr., No. 353 Washington-av., second door south of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, ADELLA, wife of S. T. Gordon, eldest daughter of J. E. Southworth.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 315 East 41st-st., on Friday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

HASSARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, MAGGIE R., the beloved wife of Richard Hassard, and youngest daughter of David Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Macon-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JARVIS.—In Stamford, Conn., on 2d inst., Mrs. ISABELLA JARVIS, aged 92 years and 26 days, relict of Seymour Jarvis.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., from her late residence, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Burial services at St. Andrew's Church, at 3 o'clock.

NELSON.—At Ravenswood, on Tuesday, 3d inst., WILLIAM NELSON, late merchant of this City, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Hunter's Point, L. I., on Friday, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. Ferry-boats to Hunter's Point leave James-slip every thirty minutes, and foot of East 34th-st. every fifteen minutes.

PLATT.—At Astoria, on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, ROSETTA F., wife of Edward K. Platt, and daughter of D. Miner and Eliza Hallock, of Smithtown, L. I., in the 35th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence on Flushing-av., Astoria.

SEE.—At Greensburg, Westchester County, Jan. 4, PETER A. SEE, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Remains will be interred in Tarrytown Cemetery.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, 1871, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, son of Henry D. and Mary Van Nostrand, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at the residence of his parents, Greenville, N. J. at 12¼ o'clock. Trains by Central Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11¼ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871, will close at this office on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M.; Stations A and B, 9:30 A. M.; C and D, 9:10 A. M.; E and F, 8:55 A. M.; G and H, 7:10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTRA FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.—We invite early attention to a remnant of very choice smoking tobacco, which we are selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.
HEALD & MILLER, manufacturer's agents, No. 176 Water-st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—Prizes cashed, information given, circulars sent, the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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JUST READY.
WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS
AND ENTERTAINING CONTENTS,
THE JANUARY PARTS
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THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG,
and GOOD WORDS.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
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THE IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PITTSBURG, PENN.,
And is the leading—if not the only—representative journal of the METAL TRADES published in the United States.

Located at the very centre of the metal interests of the United States, with offices and correspondents at the leading cities of the East, West and South, we do not err in claiming that it is the REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL of the metal manufacturers, workers and dealers of this country.

The IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER has a large and extended circulation throughout the United States, and is taken by Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Machinists, Founders, Hardware Dealers and Tinners, Gunsmiths, Plumbers, Cutlery Manufacturers, File Manufacturers, Saw Manufacturers, Boiler Manufacturers, and by
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With Free Trade the manufacturers of the country would be ruined! English gold is scattered with a liberal hand to further Free Trade. Expend some of yours to favor Protection.

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AND OTHER POEMS.
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"His poems are not so numerous as they are excellent."
"Tender and aspiring in sentiment."
Handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $1 50.
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The proceeds of the sale of the book are to be given to St. Johnland.
CHAS. F. ROPER,
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BLACK-MAILING OPERATIONS OF
CHARLES A. DANA'S
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Can be had by addressing C. A. CLARK, No. 11 Chambers-st.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 4,) was quite large, while the interest manifested in the transactions was improved in its tone. The bidding upon the property offered was more spirited than of late, and the prices realized better than usual. The following is a report in detail of the sales effected, all of which were of a legal character:

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 220 Delancey-street, situated on the north side of that thoroughfare, between Willett and Pitt streets. The property comprises a two-story attic and basement brick-front house, together with a lot, 27x100. It was sold subject to three mortgages, amounting in the aggregate to $9,100. The price realized, including the mortgage sum, was $11,700, JACOB C. SEIDER being the purchaser. Col. MILLER also, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, 25.6x100, located on the west side of Third-avenue, 51 feet 2 inches north of Seventy-fourth-street, to C. F. BAUGGEMANN, for $13,125. The mortgage foreclosed on the property, upon which there is an old house of no particular value, was only $2,000, and the price was deemed a very good one.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., as referee, sold a business property, on the south side of Maiden-lane, between Water and Pearl streets, known as No. 126. The property includes a five-story brick store, with an irregularly formed lot, and was disposed of to J. H. COCKCROFT for $17,900. These same premises were sold on the second day of November last for $18,000, but the purchaser having failed to fulfill his contract, they were resold yesterday.

The following adjournment of legal sales, by various auctioneers, concluded the business of the day: By JAMES M. MILLER, lot on north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 102.2, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, adjourned to Jan. 12; by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, already adjourned a number of times, adjourned to Jan. 18; by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, house and lot, No. 347 Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, lot 24 by 98, GEO. W. HARDY, referee, adjourned to Jan. 25; by the same firm, house and lot on the east side of Suffolk-street, 18 feet 9 inches south of Broome-street, GRATZ NATHAN, referee, adjourned to Feb. 7. Also by the same firm, a house and lot on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth street, lot 25 by 50, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, adjourned to Jan. 18.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a desirable private residence and lot situated on West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The sale is one in partition, to close an estate, and therefore positive, thus furnishing an open market to purchasers. Other sales, principally of a legal nature, are also noticed to take place.

Attention is directed to the list of valuable property offered at private sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street. To those in search of a City residence the record is of practical use.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story and attic brick front house and lot, n. s., No. 220 Delancey-st., between Willett and Pitt sts, lot 27x100	$11,700
1 lot, with buildings thereon, w. s. 3d-av., 51.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100	13,125

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 126 Maiden-lane, 84.7 ft. e. of Pearl-st., lot irregular, 20.5½ x about 64.10½	$17,900

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st. and Utica-av., n. e. corner, 157x107	$4,800
Broadway and Covert-st., n. e. corner, 100x100, ½ part	2,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 78.2 ft. s. of Warren-st., 20.8x40x52.10x18.9x52.10x40	11,250
Concord-st., s. s. 75 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25x72	7,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 50.10 ft. n. of Tremont-st., 25x84, (husband to wife	
Hamilton-st., e. s., 475 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	3,400
Harrison-st., s. s., 75.9 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x91.5	5,000
Himrod-st., n. w. s., 475 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x98.4	300
Larrimer-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Norman-av., 50x100	5,000
Marshall-st. and Broadway, easterly corner, 38.4x5.8x25.10x28	700
Marshall-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 101.5x25x94.7x25.11	2,400
McDonough-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av., 240x100	5,000
Meserole-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Varick-st., 88x100	[illegible]
Meserole-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Varick-st., 44x100	450
Meserole-st., n. s., 66 ft. e. of Varick-st., 22x100	250
Meserole-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Varick-st., 22x100	250
Monroe-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x110	6,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 166 ft. w. of Lee-av., 43x100	6,600
8th-st., w. s., 38.6 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 19.2x78.6	6,000
South 5th-st., n. e. s., 45 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 80x95.6	15,000
10th-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 60x100, foreclosure	2,000
[illegible]-av. and [illegible], s. w. corner, 200x175, q. c.	1,000
Classon-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 25x100, h. and l., gift	400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	5,500
Smith-av., e. s., 170 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	600
Portland-av., w. s., 201.6 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 60x100, hs. and ls., irregular	12,125
Putnam-av., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Ormond-place, 20x100	9,000
Canarsie Landing road, e. s., adjoining A. Anderson's, 30x240, 1869	1,150

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 243 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	$1,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 268 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	1,000
Meeker-alley, e. s., 157 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 19x36	2,200
1st-st., 409 ft. from s. e. corner of Springfield-av., 25x100	1,750
Berlin and Lisle sts., n. e. corner, 49.2x200	1,400
Camden-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	550
Camp st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 50x100	2,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Astor-st., s. w. corner, 50x100	14,000
Lafayette-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of T. O'Connor's, 125x100	4,000
Boyd-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	1,475
Hayes-st., w. s., 190 ft. fr. Springfield-av., 32x107.4	1,500
Lafayette-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of Hamburg-place, 25x100	1,000

Orange.

Harrison-st., w. s., adjoining Webster's house, 86x267	$6,000
Reynolds-st., n. s., 91 ft. w. of Ogden-st., 30.6x108.6	360
Reynolds-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of Ogden-st., 30.6x114	360

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, forty-five minutes to one hour from New-York. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR INVESTMENT AND TO CAPITALISTS.—A large plot of about nineteen acres, at Bay Ridge, high and beautifully located, will be offered as an entirety at $3,500 per acre, or about $300 per lot, at twelve lots per acre. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

SUMMIT, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND to let in this desirable location. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH carriage-house, stable, and five or more acres of land, on south side Staten Island, fronting on the water; fruit in abundance; fishing, yachting and bathing; horse and carriage will be sold cheap, or rented with house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKS OR BANKERS,
NOS. 542 AND 544
BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—Basement (two steps below sidewalks) and sub-cellar, and all the lofts, now divided into offices, but which will be stripped of partitions and fitted as may be wanted for mercantile purposes; or the large and elegant basement and sub-cellar as it is to be put in order; lot, 40x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River and rear street, adjoining Hamilton Ferry; would be let for $2,400, or sold together for $26,000. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, an entire first-class four-story marble building, about 30x107 feet, now occupied by Singer & Co. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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OF
HOUSES FOR SALE BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

South Washington-square, full size, 3-story and attic.
9th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story brick, 22x48 ft., lot 98.9.
10th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 25x60 ft., lot 100.
14th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story full size house.
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story medium-sized b. s. house.
17th-st., near 5th-av., full size brown-stone house.
18th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x52 ft.
19th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x50 ft.
22d-st., n. 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, full size.
23d-st., near 6th-av., extra size 4-story brown-stone.
28th-st., near 6th-av., elegant 4-story medium size b. s.
29th-st., n. Broadway, full size brown-stone, 4 stories.
34th-st., n. 5th-av., 4 story brown-stone, 24x65 ft.
39th-st., n. 5th-av., elegant medium size 4-story house.
42d-st., east of Broadway, desirable 4-story b. s.
45th-st., n. 5th-av., medium size 4-story brown-stone.
47th-st., near 5th-av., new and full size.
48th-st., near 5th-av., new 4-story house, 25x66 ft.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story house, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
52d-st., n. 5th-av., new and medium size brown-stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., elegant 4-story medium size.
54th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome house.
56th-st., near 5th-av., new and very elegant.
57th-st., near Grand Circle, 4-story b. s., 25x60 ft.
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., 4-story b. s., furnished.
Lexington-av., cor. 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone.
Madison-av., near 41st-st., modern dwelling, elegantly furnished.
Madison-av., near 43d-st., first-class houses.
Madison-av., near 53d-st., new and handsome houses.
Park-av., near 38th-st., first-class full size house.
Park-av., near 40th-st., new and handsome houses.
5th-av., near 45th-st., elegant medium brown-stone.
5th-av., near 45th-st., new and first-class, full size.

For permits and further particulars, apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP dwelling, with all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low; between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ES-TATE of A. J. Cipriant, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 31, north side, between 5th and 6th avs., 25x92, with the modern improvements. Terms favorable.

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THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

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NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
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B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
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GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,578,629 12
Overdrafts		431 46
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		403,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		130,400 00
Superintendent Bank Department, at Albany		4,350 00
Due from other national banks		56,701 65
Due from State banks and bankers		7,196 72
Banking-house		75,000 00
Other real estate		7,300 00
Current expenses		21,683 76
Taxes paid		10,503 75
Cash items		28,475 34
Exchanges for Clearing-house		326,173 68
Bills of other national banks		27,178 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		1,978 13
Specie, viz.: Coin	$8,372 00	
Gold treasury notes	41,860 00—	50,232 00
Legal-tender notes		147,156 00
Three per cent. certificates		250,000 00
Total		$3,423,359 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Discount	$42,208 21	
Interest	40,394 69	
Profit and loss	18,012 76—	100,615 66
National bank circulation outstanding		252,646 00
State bank circulation outstanding		3,972 00
Dividends unpaid		2,975 00
Individual deposits	$1,674,000 61	
Certified checks	69,718 79—	1,743,719 40
Due to national banks		212,773 06
Due to other banks and bankers		56,658 49
Total		$3,423,359 61

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1871.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

Correct. Attest:
J. S. BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS, } Directors.
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.
Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ERS of the New-York Museum Association will be held on the 18th inst., at the office, No. 599 Broadway, at P. M.
H. R. BROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.,
No. 52 Broadway and Exchange-court.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,732,703 96
Overdrafts		124 25
United States bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		448,900 00
Due from national banks		831,704 74
Due from other banks and bankers		144,536 20
Banking-house		500,757 74
Current expenses		55,194 57
Taxes paid		12,998 27
Premiums		62,926 59
Cash items and stamps		5,965 56
Exchanges		676,268 61
Fractional currency and nickels		13,750 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$44,768 64	
Gold notes	267,260 00	
Checks	18,896 51—	330,925 15
Legal tenders		719,055 81
Clearing-house certificates		100,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		585,000 00
Total		$10,120,811 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	145,000 00
Discount	71,923 59
Exchange	1,028 94
Interest	65,885 69
Profit and loss	16,471 13
Circulation	792,077 00
Individual deposits	2,785,968 03
Certified checks	110,595 16
Cashier's checks	6,880 78
Due to national banks	3,197,847 61
Due to other banks and bankers	1,427,133 52
Total	$10,120,811 45

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Correct, Attest:
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
J. Q. PREBLE, } Directors.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1871.
J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM-PANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable 10th January next, and a scrip dividend of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 10th January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIREC-tors for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD
8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.
Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.
The bond is three times secured.
First—By the mortgage on the land.
Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.
Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.
For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,655,202 93
United States bonds to secure circulation	5,500,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	250,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,255,000 00
Stocks New-York City and State	53,000 00
Due from other national banks	100,046 88
Due from other banks and bankers	58,779 03
Banking-house	400,000 00
Current expenses	66,962 02
Cash items, checks on out-of-town bankers	11,240 95
Exchanges for Clearing-house	2,872,985 88
Bills of other national banks	88,291 00
Fractional currency and nickels	1,810 20
Specie, viz., coin	18,130 15
Gold Treasury notes	1,361,740 00
Gold checks on other banks	30,366 40
Legal-tender notes	1,318,747 00
Three per cent. certificates	2,520,000 00
Total	$28,562,302 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,022,114 98
Profit and loss	415,107 51
National bank circulation outstanding	4,524,685 00
Dividends unpaid	15,420 00
Individual deposits	5,687,303 48
Certified checks	2,368,488 77
United States deposits	132,873 64
Due to national banks	1,597,416 23
Due to other banks and bankers	798,892 88
Total	$28,562,302 44

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 4th day of January, 1871. GEO. H. CAREY, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
C. H. RUSSELL,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, } Directors.
GEO. T. ADEE,

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871, both inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for election of Directors will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of Dec. 24, 1870, to the morning of Jan. 10, 1871.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 174 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Tehuantepec Railway Company for the choice of Directors, and to transact other business, will be held, at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.
SIMON STEVENS, President.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 184 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS first mortgage New-York Railroad 7 per cent. bond in the market for sale by U. DOUBLEDAY, No. 9 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCEE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

Net assets Jan. 1, 1871	$307,602 56
Cash capital	200,000 00
Net surplus Jan. 1, 1871	$107,602 56

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 31st day of December, free of Government tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the ten per cent. bonds of the County of Buchanan, Missouri, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on presentation, on and after that date, free of tax.
TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the County.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1871. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HAN-OVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870. Secretary.

OFFICE OF MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, GA., Dec. 26, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia and maturing Jan. 1, will be paid at office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after 3d prox.
GEORGE H. HAZLEHURST, President.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA COUNTIES.
The interest coupons upon the 10 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, issued by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners for the above counties will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons upon the bonds of this road maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid by us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.
The semi-annual coupons upon the bonds of this Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE. NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 27th inst.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the City of Memphis, Tenn., are payable on and after Jan. 3 at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.
The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
146 cases Valencia oranges.
193 boxes Sicily oranges.
61 barrels Almeria grapes.
20 kegs Almeria grapes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 6, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, China, velvet and other carpets; also rose-wood pianos, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB WIELARSKI, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WALDRON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Waldron, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1871, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
j5-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Marston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, bankrupt.—Before Henry W. Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Marston, of the City of New-York, in the county and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
d22-1aw3wTh*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d1-1aw6mTh* C. B. SMITH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 7th proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
One Wood & Mann's saw-mill, capable of sawing oak or yellow pine timber 50 feet long by 18 inches square, or to saw ordinary lumber at the rate of 18,000 feet in 12 hours, with 5 head blocks of the most improved pattern, with screw set.
Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 54 inches in diameter, No. 5 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 48 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 36 inches diameter, No. 9 gauge. Also, thirty extra teeth, assorted.
One horizontal steam engine, 14x21 inch cylinder, 45 horse power, 10-feet fly-wheel, 14-inch face turned for belt, with heater pump, "Huntoon" governor. Engine to be set up and all the necessary belting for running the saw-mill.
One return tubular boiler of sufficient size to drive the engine and saw-mill, to be built of the best material, and in the best manner, to burn either coal or wood, and capable of carrying 100 pounds steam to the square inch, with the necessary valves, cocks, gauges, steam-exhaust and smoke-pipes.
A competent engineer or millwright to be furnished by the parties who furnish the engine and saw-mill, who will put up and run the mill satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
One Gray & Wood improved planer, with wooden frame, to plane 30 inches wide, 24 inches thick. Cylinder for 3 cutters, with 2 elevating screws to raise the cylinder-head, one on each side. Carriage-bed to be 98 feet long, length of carriage to be 52 feet.
Driving pulley to be on the left side, with counter shaft, pulley belting, feeding rollers, 3 full sets of knives, and one extra set of cylinders for planing boards, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Four Longley's Hoisting Machines, with chains complete—two of two tons and two of one ton.
One Baxter D. Whitney's Band Saw with iron frame, wheels, 45 inches diameter, of sufficient width for a 2-inch saw and stationary tables, with counter shaft, pulleys, belting and three sets of saws, viz: two of 1 inch and one of 2 inches, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
One Circular Re-Sawing Machine, R. Ball & Co.'s make, with iron frame, capable of sawing or slitting hard wood, 24 inches wide, and from ⅛ inch to 6 inches in thickness. Also pulleys, shafting and counter-shafting, two 60-inch circular saws, and one 50-inch, and one 40-inch.
One horizontal Drilling and Boring Machine, with boring bars, angle plates and counter shaft complete, with traverse of bar of 28 inches.
One Pipe-Cutting Machine, to cut pipe from ¼ inch up to 4 inches in diameter, with complete set of dies and bushings for each set of pipes, inclusive, with counter shaft and cutting-off rest complete.
Two upright Drilling Machines, to drill to centre of 60-inch circle, with self-operating feed complete.
One Slotting Machine, eight-inch stroke, to work to centre of thirty inches, with balanced cutting-bar, quick return motion and counter-shaft complete.
WROUGHT-IRON STEAM-PIPES.
100 feet each of ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inch steam-pipes, with couplings.
200 feet each of ¾, 1, 1¼ and 2 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
300 feet of 1½-inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
50 feet each of 3 and 4 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
GLOBE-VALVES.
½ dozen each of best Steam Metal Globe-Valves, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches, with screwed ends.
ELBOWS OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.
1 dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 1¼ inches.
2 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1½ and 2 inches.
3 dozen each, 1½ inch, and ½ dozen each 3 and 4 inches.
TEES OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inches. 1 dozen each of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.
BUSHINGS.
½ dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½ and 3 inches. 1 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches, ½ dozen, 4 inches.
CLOSE NIPPLES.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread at both ends, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.
COUPLINGS.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 2 and 2½ inches.
UNIONS OF MALLEABLE IRON.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch.
½ dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inches.
1 10-inch Scroll Chuck.
Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:
ROUTE NO. TWO (2).
From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.
The weight to be transported will not exceed 20,000,000 pounds.
Bidders will state their places of residence, and each *proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000,* (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.
The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.
Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
H. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 16, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS,
In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas, viz.:
One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.
Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, a copy of the latter with this advertisement, to be furnished to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia.....Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa.....Wed., Jan. 25
Australia....Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian.....Wed., Feb. 8
Britannia....Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia....Wed., Feb. 22
India.....Sat., Jan. 28	Iowa.....Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia.....Sat., Feb. 4	Tyrian.....Wed. Mar. 22
Europa.....Sat. Feb. 11	Britannia....Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....20	To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thurs., Jan. 12 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Wednes., Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIPS PARTHIA and SAMARIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 5.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$150 | Steerage.....$60.
$125 to $170,
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 3, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ISLA DE CUBA, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan 7 at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points in the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Argout, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship WEYBOSSET,
Capt. BOLGER,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 158 Maiden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. } H. S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE R. FEARING,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein. Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George R. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.
That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George R. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp canceled. } JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND, H. S. FEARING, GEORGE R. FEARING.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
P. S. GRANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN CHILD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
GRANT & CO.,
and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
P. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CARPENTER & MOTT, of No. 107 Murray-st., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
C. R. CARPENTER.
J. W. MOTT.
DEC. 31, 1870.
J. W. MOTT will continue the business hereafter at the above place.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 50 Wall-st. E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
ALFRED W BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF BOGERT & WHITE, } NO. 13 BROAD-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, between CHARLES L. BOGERT and SAMUEL WHITE, JR., is this day dissolved, by reason of the death of Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, JR. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Commission Stock Brokerage business, on his own account, at No. 13 Broad-st.
CHARLES L. BOGERT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 56 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—MR. H. C. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MORRIS & BRAMAN, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation. EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN A. BRAMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal business at No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. 47 Trinity Building.)
EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., } BANKERS, NO. 8 Wall-st.
MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
MR. WILLIAM B. PRIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS been admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY, In the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d-av., near 21st-st., will take place on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1871. Solemn high mass, with exposition of the blessed sacrament, according to the rules of the forty hours' devotion, to commence at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HURTSELL. Music by the distinguished choir of the church, aided by a numerous chorus: Mrs. Tradway, nee Frericks, soprano; Miss Hasleire, contralto; Mr. Alves, tenor; Mr. D'Haesleire, bass. Organist and director, Maestro Giovanni Aberle, whose "Solemn Mass No. 3," composed for the occasion will be performed. Solemn vespers at 7½ P. M., with sermon by Rev. Dr. BYRNE. On Saturday, solemn high mass at 10½ A. M. Benediction at 8½ P. M. The forty hours' devotion will be brought to a close on Sunday at the solemn high mass at 10½ A. M. The blessed sacrament will be in solemn exposition from the high mass on Friday till the high mass on Sunday.
The church to be open meanwhile from 6 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—UNION PRAYER-meeting, Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., every morning this week, from 8½ to 9 o'clock. Subject THIS (Thursday) MORNING—*The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 363 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.
If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., } Dec. 16, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. out of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as Depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit as sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SCHOLCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16.
INTEREST will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BEYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, and is credited and payable Jan. 16, 1871.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands flowers, (green-house, &c.,) grapes and vegetables; must be single, sober and respectable; good place for such a man. Apply at PIERCE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, competent men to act as canvassers for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine. Apply at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner 26th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY FOR THE OFFICE; one who can write well. Apply at No. 57 Chambers-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE man, willing to work. GALINDO BROS., No. 115 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOMAN to take charge of an invalid. Apply 416 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; No. 53 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

NO. 113 EAST 14TH-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms on second floor front to let with board; private table if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH bedrooms attached, second and third story, southern exposure, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FURnished, with full board, may be obtained at No. 14 East 32d st; references exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board; southerly exposure; house and location very desirable.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, sisters, situations in the house together: one as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children, and the other as cook; can do all kinds of food plain cooking, and has no objection to assist in the washing; very best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable girls, sisters; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work separately or together; City or a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 39 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; has no objection to coarse washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 5/0 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with three years' City reference from last place, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, brown gravies, desserts, bone and lard, &c. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, laundresses, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, wanted for excellent situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a child from birth, or growing children; good family seamstress, &c.; City reference; country or City. Call at No. 33 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good cook and respectable woman; will assist with washing; has the best (four years) City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A neat, competent, well-recommended woman, understanding thoroughly her business. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at 365 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl in a private family; understands her business; is a good bread and pastry baker; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give a good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 149 1st-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook; either City or country; good references. Call on or address No. 337 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of it from its birth; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate. Call for two days at No. 341 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as nurse, or chamber-maid, or plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at or address private stable, No. 49 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has best of reference and long experience; no objection to the country. Apply or address J. MCH., harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as janitor or watchman in a building; good City reference, or security, if required

WILL MURDER OUT?

The Secret of the Binghamton Tragedy Disclosed.

Rulloff, the Veteran Burglar, on Trial for His Life—The Story of the Crime and the Pursuit—Wonderful Chainwork of Circumstantial Evidence Woven About the Prisoner—The Romantic Life of an Outlaw.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

This old and usually quiet borough city is greatly excited with the dawn of the new year, by a murder trial that has in it enough of the terribly dramatic to move even a community as accustomed as New-York to such horrors from the even tenor of its daily life. It is not strange therefore, that the Court-house is just now the centre of attraction to all classes, luring the farmer from his fields, the lawyer from his briefs, the physician from his patients, the artisan from his bench, and the scholar from his studies. No more cruel crime than this was ever committed, and no criminal was ever surrounded with more of the tragically romantic than EDWARD RULLOFF alias Edward C. Howard alias Edward Leurio, the culprit on trial.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

During the night of the 17th of August last the store of D. M. & E. G. HALBERT, in the town of Binghamton, containing a general assortment of merchandise, as is usual in country places, was entered by burglars, who opened the front door by boring holes in it, so that they could reach the lock from the inside. As soon as they had entered they removed their shoes and opened the doors giving access to the rear yard, which reached down to the Susquehanna River. They then began removing their plunder from the store to this yard, and succeeded in getting there, in large bags, which they had brought with them, and which nobody but the professional burglar was ever known to possess, a large quantity of silks, valued in the aggregate at $3,000. This operation naturally consumed much time and involved the making of some little noise, as they used no lights except perhaps that of a bull's-eye lantern, and they would occasionally stumble over some object in the crowded store-room. But FREDERICK A. MERRICK and GILBERT BURROWS, two clerks who slept in the building, had not been awakened by all this uproar, and it was not until the burglars had returned after removing all the silks, that they made some unusual noise which disturbed the slumber of the clerks. Rushing from their beds and into the store at the same moment, they caught the burglars just as they were going out the back door, and one, snatching up a large iron bar used for opening boxes, dealt the last of the retreating marauders a terrible blow over the forehead, inflicting a lacerated wound, and felling him to the floor. He cried for help as he fell, and two men rushed back from the yard, one of whom fired a pistol-shot which struck and killed MERRICK, one of the clerks. The fallen burglar had meantime regained his feet, and, instantly after the shot was fired, the three men ran off down the yard toward the river, and disappeared in the darkness.

LOOKING FOR THE MURDERERS.

The survivor of this terrible scene instantly gave the alarm, and in a little while the shocked town was all astir. Hundreds of men were searching everywhere for the marauders who had left behind them the plunder they had removed to the yard, one carpet-bag, their shoes and other articles. After a long search an old man of respectable appearance, but for the moment of strange and disturbed aspect was found concealed in a remote out-house and taken into custody. An inquest was held and every thing possible was done to connect this man, who soon became known as EDWARD RULLOFF, with the crime, but there was no evidence against him except the fact that he was a stranger, and concealed himself, so that at last he was discharged. But just at this moment, up to which no trace of the other two men had been discovered, the Susquehanna River gave up its dead, as two bodies floated to the surface from the bottom of a deep hole midway of the stream, and close to the zig-zag ford from Binghamton to the opposite shores. Both bodies were those of young men, strangers in the place—one was bare-footed and the other had on rubbers; but their pockets were searched, and in those of one of them were found burglar tools, among which was a bit which exactly fitted the holes in the door of the store, and on the forehead of the other was the wound made by the iron bar. It was evident that fate had cheated the law of its due in the cases of at least two of those concerned in the tragedy, but where was the third outlaw? RULLOFF was rearrested, and confronted with the dead bodies, but he viewed them with callous indifference, and affirmed that he had never seen either of them in life; but the instinct of the community declared he was the third man, and more in obedience to popular opinion than from any hope of securing a conviction, he was remanded to prison. The clerk who swore positively to the two dead men, was uncertain as to the live one, but some time after another of the carpet-bags was found in a remote field, in which were found papers, which sent Mr. PETER W. HOPKINS, the keen District-Attorney, off to New-York on the search for evidence. It was his first necessity to prove the identity of the drowned men, and his second to show their acquaintance and companionship with RULLOFF prior to the burglary. By the fortunate fact that upon his arrival in New-York he secured the services of Capt. HEDDEN and Detective PHIL REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, he succeeded in both objects beyond his needs or expectations.

A CHAIN-WORK OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY, beginning with most slender clues, worked patiently and shrewdly for many weeks upon this case, until they at last unraveled many mysteries and laid bare lives of crime cloaked by assumed respectability. Such signal success as crowned their efforts rarely falls to the lot of detective experience, because such patience and common sense in dealing with isolated facts is rarely displayed. It is not proper to state exactly how the information received was obtained by HEDDEN and REILLEY, and the reader must be content with knowing that by the aid of these officers Mr. HOPKINS is about to present an almost impregnable case to the jury just impaneled. He is prepared to prove who the dead men were, and to trace them, step by step, for months prior to the tragedy, and to show how EDWARD RULLOFF was for years the confidential associate of CHARLES N. JARVIS, *alias* Curtis, and WILLIAM J. DEXTER, who were drowned in the Susquehanna River on the night of the 17th of August, one of whom had the tell-tale mark of the iron bar on his forehead, and the other the condemnatory bit in his pocket, and both of whom had been recognized as two of those engaged in the crime.

Mr. HOPKINS will show that, for eighteen months prior to the Binghamton murder, RULLOFF, under the name of Leurio, and JARVIS under that of Curtis, held possession of a furnished room at No. 170 Third-avenue, rented of a family named JACOBS, during which time they were several times absent for some weeks, and upon their return gave out that they had been engaged in real estate operations in the West. But, during all this time, the ostensible regular business of RULLOFF was a teacher of languages, of several of which he was a master; and it was also understood that he was preparing a comprehensive and exhaustive work upon language, which was indeed the fact. Mr. HOPKINS will further show that the mother of DEXTER owns a house in Brooklyn, and that for some time RULLOFF, under the name of Edward C. Howard, collected the rents to satisfy a mortgage. He will also show that CURTIS was confined in a Pennsylvania prison for a robbery of silk thread in Philadelphia, and that, shortly after that crime was committed, RULLOFF, under the name of Howard, had a lot of silk thread dyed in Thirty-fifth-street, by which its value was depreciated $300. Having thus established the former acquaintance of the prisoners with the dead men, it will be further shown that RULLOFF left the house in Third-avenue at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Aug. 15, and CURTIS an hour earlier, since which time neither of them have been seen there. But, still more important, two of the pairs of shoes found in the store will be positively identified as having been worn by these two men when they left that house on that morning. But, not content with this array of damning proof, the prosecution will prove that one of the old man's feet is malformed so that one of the shoes found in the store will fit that foot, and no other in the world. Further, the two carpet-bags will be positively identified in Court as the property of RULLOFF and CURTIS, which they had with them when they left No. 170 Third-avenue on their last predatory expedition.

THE ONLY CLUE, AND HOW IT WAS FOLLOWED.

Crime has rarely been more completely cloaked or more patiently unmasked than in this remarkable case. When Mr. HOPKINS went to New-York he had nothing but six keys, a drop letter addressed to one HENRY WILSON, and a scrap of paper bearing the name of WM. THORNTON, attorney, at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, as clues by which the identity of his prisoner and the dead men were to be established. With Detective REILLEY he first tried the Wilson letter, but it ended in utter failure, as it led only into the labyrinths of illicit love, and the parties to it were in no way connected with the dark tragedy to be unraveled. The Thornton clue was next worked with much greater success, as it proved the key which unlocked the mystery. Mr. HOPKINS had learned before he left here that DEXTER, one of the dead men, had once been tried for a criminal offense, in Tompkins County, and had been defended by the lawyer whose name was found on a scrap of paper in his pocket. But Mr. THORNTON denied that he had ever been in Tompkins County in his life, and it will be shown that he was personated at the Dexter trial there by RULLOFF, who defended the accused with signal ability and success. But from this starting point, Mr. HOPKINS and Detective REILLEY, by the aid of a good deal of patience and shrewdness, finally found the tumble-down Dexter house in the suburbs of Brooklyn. No one was there but an old woman, who unsuspectingly answered the careless questions put to her until the officers learned that BILLY DEXTER was the putative owner, but that she paid the rents to EDWARD C. HOWARD, agent, who had, unaccountably, not appeared for two months to claim it. Groping still in the dark, Mr. HOPKINS asked her how it happened HOWARD was agent for the property, and received the important answer that BILLY DEXTER was all the time getting into scrapes, and HOWARD was a shrewd lawyer who had got him out of them. The picture of RULLOFF, taken after his capture here, was then shown, and she instantly exclaimed, "Why, that's the agent." The identity of RULLOFF with HOWARD, and his acquaintance with DEXTER, was thus discovered, and the overjoyed but also overworked District-Attorney HOPKINS came back to his office, leaving the further working of the case in New-York to Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY, with whom he left two keys fitting doors in some house in Third-avenue. During an interview with JOHN DEXTER, brother of the drowned burglar, forced upon that person at the tumble-down house at the dawn of an October morning, REILLEY forced from him the address of a woman known as MAGGIE, living at No. 75 Carmine-street, who had been housekeeper for RULLOFF, and knew where he lived. Capt. HEDDEN and REILLEY instantly visited her, and, failing by subterfuge to get any information from her, as she was then aware of the murder, finally declared their true character, and demanded the important fact, which she then gave, by telling them that RULLOFF and JARVIS, alias Curtis, lived at No. 170 Third-avenue. The officers instantly proceeded thither, and to their great joy opened the street door with the night-key taken from RULLOFF's pocket, and amazed the JACOBS family by announcing their mission and the true character of the late lodgers. Upon searching the rooms they found many burglar's tools, including jimmies, dark lanterns and masks, but MAGGIE had removed, two days before, some articles which Mr. HOPKINS had much desired to get. One was a shoe which had been worn by RULLOFF, but all of these she had cast into the street and they were irreparably lost. The other was the manuscript book on language, written by RULLOFF, under the name of Seurio, which she had removed to her house in Carmine-street, where Capt. HEDDEN seized it.

A DRAMATIC TRIAL.

With these discoveries and seizures, all absolutely essential evidence had been obtained. The keen lawyer and erudite philologist of sixty-five years in the Binghamton prison had been changed by the detective's art into a marauder, at war with society for forty years. The bloated bodies cast out by the Susquehanna had been proved to be those of apt pupils of the great master in crime, and the quiet retreat of the sedate and gentle linguist in Third-avenue was shown to be a den of outlaws. The lines of three lives were found to cross and interlock through years of knavery, and these three lives were those of the aged prisoner and of his two youthful associates, DEXTER and JARVIS. As a case of circumstantial evidence, it is complete; and the presence of Hon. M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General of the State, who comes to lead the prosecution, is more a matter of éclat than necessity. The industry and zeal of Mr. HOPKINS has so thoroughly prepared the case that there is little left for eminent counsel to accomplish. There is a belief, however, that the trial is to be intensely dramatic. RULLOFF will fight hard for his life, and although he has counsel engaged, will, it is thought, take the lead himself in his defense, as he did many years ago when arraigned upon an indictment for abduction and murder, which was the only time in his life he was ever compelled to confront the law until now. Then he was successful in warding off punishment by the interposition of legal quibbles, and it is certain that he will not now allow an atom of testimony to be introduced against him which is not warranted by the rules of evidence. Public feeling is arrayed with singular intensity against him, but he will not, for that, reason, be abashed or cowed. Almost every inhabitant of the city believes him to be a principal in the murder of MERRICK, but he will not, for that fact, the less stubbornly assert his perfect innocence. The facts which have been dug up in the path of his tortuous career, have an ugly look, but he will not, therefore, be likely to be lukewarm in his endeavors to convince Judge and jury that his life has been free from stain. Shrewd, experienced, in a certain way, and to some extent learned, he is prepared to do better battle for his life than any indicted burglar-murderer ever did before.

The case was called for trial today at Oyer and Terminer, before Judge HOGEBOOM, of the Supreme Court. Mr. GEORGE BECKER, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a postponement of the trial, which was denied by the Court. The case will therefore proceed to-morrow morning, and will probably occupy several days.

E. C.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Important Charge by Judge Bedford—Review of the Work of the Year in the Criminal Courts—Decrease of Felonious Offenses—List of Sentences.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, Judge BEDFORD presiding. A long charge was made to the Grand Jury, containing numerous interesting facts about crime in this City during the past year. The annual statistics, compiled by Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, the well-known Clerk of the Court, were embodied in Judge BEDFORD's charge, which is as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The statute makes it incumbent upon me to direct your attention especially to the Excise, Usury, Lottery and Election laws; also to laws against the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and to an act passed March 3, 1860, to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon vessels. It is my duty also to inform you that if you find an indictment against a person for a felony, the law does not permit you to disclose the fact, except to the Court and District-Attorney, until after such persons shall have been arrested. If you do, remember you will be guilty of misdemeanor. It is usual, gentlemen, on the opening of each term of this Court, for the presiding Judge to offer a few general observations to the Grand Jury in reference to their duties and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon them. As I look upon the gentlemen at present constituting that body, I recognize many who from past experience must indeed be fully acquainted with the obligations assumed by Grand Jurors; it would, therefore, I think, be superfluous for me to make a lengthened address as regards those obligations. Suffice it to say, by the simple fulfilment of the oath which has just been administered, you will have at once discharged your entire duty to the State, to the accused, and to your own consciences. I may be permitted, however, on this occasion, to say, that it is with real satisfaction that I invite your attention for the moment to the criminal statistics of the county during the year which has just passed away. The official record of the trials, convictions and sentences in the three Criminal Courts of this City, during the last twelve months, are as follows:

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Court of Special Sessions, a tribunal well known for its honest and rapid dispatch of all the misdemeanors perpetrated in the City and County of New-York, gives us the following: The total number of cases disposed of by this Court were 5,336. The convictions amounted to 3,249; the acquittals, 464; while 1,573 were discharged on account of the non-appearance and withdrawal of witnesses, and 50 cases were sent to the General Sessions for trial. Among those convicted, 1,582 were sent to the Penitentiary for various terms, 311 were sent to the City Prison, 87 to the House of Refuge, 582 were fined, and 687 were sent to the several juvenile reformatories; 1,819 convicted of petit larceny, 194 acquitted, and 452 discharged for failure of evidence; 1,006 convicted of assault and battery, 217 acquitted, and 1,019 discharged for failure of evidence; 15 convicted of keeping disorderly houses, 8 acquitted, and 16 discharged for failure of evidence; 40 convicted of violating Health laws, 3 acquitted, and 3 discharged for failure of evidence; 229 convicted for cruelty to animals, 20 acquitted, and 24 discharged for failure of evidence; 11 convicted of false pretenses and 1 acquitted; 9 convicted of carrying burglars' tools; 15 convicted of picking pockets, 3 acquited, and 4 discharged for failure of evidence; 95 convictions for other misdemeanors, 18 acquittals and 54 discharges.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, presided over by the Justices of the Supreme Court, gives the following list of cases, placed on the calendar by the District-Attorney: 100 prisoners, charged with felony, were disposed of, 86 of whom were convicted, and 14 were acquitted. There were 8 trials for homicides, which resulted as follows: 3 were convicted of murder in the first degree; 2 of manslaughter, first degree; 1 of manslaughter, second degree, and 2 of manslaughter, third degree; 3 convictions for assault with intent to kill, and 2 acquittals for a similar offense; 4 convictions for an assault with intent to rob; 1 conviction for an assault with a dangerous weapon; 5 convictions for robbery in the first degree, and 1 acquittal; 1 conviction for burglary in the first degree; 9 convictions for burglary in the third degree, and 2 acquittals; 8 convictions for attempt to commit burglary in the third degree; 34 convicted of grand larceny, 5 acquittals; 8 convictions of attempt to commit grand larceny; 2 convicted of petit larceny from the person, and 1 acquittal; 7 convicted of petit larceny; 1 convicted of forgery, third degree, and 1 acquitted; 2 convicted of embezzlement; 1 of receiving stolen goods; 5 convicted of assault and battery, and 1 for violation of Election laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions there were 985 cases of felony disposed of, there being 768 convictions and 217 acquittals. There were 15 cases of homicide, which resulted as follows: 5 tried for murder—2 convicted and 3 acquitted; 2 tried for manslaughter in the first degree, and both acquitted; 1 tried for manslaughter in the second degree, and convicted; 4 tried for manslaughter, third degree, and all convicted; 3 tried for manslaughter, fourth degree, and all convicted; 9 convicted of assault with intent to kill, and 16 acquitted; 32 convicted of assault with dangerous weapons, with intent to do bodily harm; 2 convicted of assault with intent to rob; 4 convicted of assault with intent to rape; 1 convicted of assault with intent to steal; 30 convicted of robbery in the first degree, and 17 acquitted; 2 convicted of rape, and 6 acquitted; 37 convicted of larceny from the person, and 2 acquitted; 6 convicted of attempt to commit larceny from the person; 7 convicted of burglary in the first degree, and 11 acquitted; 12 convicted of burglary in the second degree, and 1 acquitted; 75 convicted of burglary in the third degree, and 26 acquitted; 100 convicted of attempts to commit burglary; 154 convicted of grand larceny, and 105 acquitted; 139 convicted of attempt to commit grand larceny; 13 convicted of false pretenses, and 3 acquitted; 17 convicted of forgery, and 3 acquitted; 4 convicted of arson, and 1 acquitted; 2 convicted of receiving stolen goods, and 8 acquitted; 2 convicted of embezzlement and 2 acquitted; 3 convicted of bigamy; 1 convicted of perjury; 62 convicted of petit larceny, and 5 acquitted; 34 convicted of assault and battery, and 5 acquitted; 2 convicted of accessory to felony before the fact; 1 convicted for carrying burglars' tools in the night time; 1 convicted for carrying concealed weapons on his person; 1 convicted of aiding prisoners to escape; 3 convicted of cruelty to animals, and 2 convicted of prize-fighting. I may also add, that during the year 1870 five males were sentenced to be executed for murder in the first degree. JACK REYNOLDS was executed on Friday, 8th day of April, 1870. The sentence of THOMAS SHERIDAN was commuted by the Governor to imprisonment in State Prison for life. Three are now under sentence of death, viz.: JOHN PURCELL, LAURENCE SULLIVAN and JOHN THOMAS. There were 449 males and 35 females sent to the State Prison. The aggregate number of years which those prisoners must serve out are 2,291 and one month. JOHN GLASS, for manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life. There were 137 males and 21 females sent to the Penitentiary; 26 boys and 1 girl to the House of Refuge; 1,783 indictments were filed by the Grand Jury; 165 complaints dismissed by the Grand Jury; 353 prisoners dismissed by the Grand Jury and discharged by order of the Court; 991 recognizances filed and 57 forfeited. This record, gentlemen, certainly speaks for itself, and needs no comment; and yet, may I not be pardoned, when I say, that it furnishes to the law-abiding citizens of this City abundant proof of the energy, fidelity and prompt action of the authorities in the battle of law and justice against crime and criminals. It demonstrates in emphatic language the great truth that the statute-book is unquestionably all powerful, and whenever impartially, honestly and fearlessly administered, it will, indeed, have a most telling effect, and will always give a most satisfactory result. In one word, it teaches us the pleasing lesson that the lawless must sooner or later yield and give way to the supremacy of the law. Gentlemen, we have just commenced the new year, and in so doing, we have necessarily assumed all its official cares, responsibilities and anxieties. Let us, in the future, as in the past, work together with the earnest and heart-felt desire on our part to guard and protect society by promptly rebuking crime in awarding punishment full and equal to the offense; for in this way alone can the law be maintained and vindicated. Let us, in the discharge of our official duties, ever have a care that no injustice be done the accused, and yet, at the same time, steadily bear in mind that at all hazards—be the consequences what they may—justice must be done the State. With this as the guiding star to our future efforts, and with the firm determination to do right, it seems to me that the new year which we have just entered upon will, indeed, prove, with the kind permission of an all-wise Providence, a happy, a prosperous and a safe one for the people of this Metropolis.

The Flights of a Lunatic—The Princess Editha Attempts a Murder.

A few of the doings and capers of the Princess "EDITHA" while a charity inmate of the Hahnemann Hospital, may not be without interest to the reader now that she has been committed to a Lunatic Asylum. This commitment was made on the affidavit of Dr. F. SEEGER, Medical Director of the hospital, and of Dr. F. W. HUNT, late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Insanity.

Application for her admission was made on the 1st of December. On the representations of the physician applying, Dr. SEEGER gave the requisite order of admittance. Without going into great minutiæ of detail, we will briefly say that the greatest portion of her illness (tetanus spasms) was simulated. Yet so closely and ably was the deception carried on that the physicians were for some days at a loss to determine. After she seemed to understand that her deception was seen through, the spasms, to a large extent, ceased, excepting at times when a visitor would be in the ward and no physician. She was exceedingly troublesome and unruly, constantly violating the regulations. One morning, on making an unusually early morning round, Dr. SEEGER discovered a package of cigarettes on her pillow, half of them already smoked. She had worked upon the sympathies of a visitor, who had smuggled them in on the evening of the 17th. She suddenly left the female ward and walked upstairs to the floor above. The male ward is in a front room of this floor, and, unless by an effort, it is difficult to look into it from the stairs. Before going fully up the stairs she suddenly ran down again, down another flight of stairs, and out into an out-building, crying to the cook that the house is on fire in the male wards. The cook and nurse and resident hospital assistant ran into the ward and found two mattresses on fire. It is to be remarked just at this time there were no inmates of this ward. The fire was extinguished. Next day Dr. SEEGER summoned a number of the inmates before himself and Prof. HUNT. All gave straightforward accounts, with the exception of the Princess, who, being suspected, was sharply and severely examined. She became much excited under the examination, and frequently inquired, in an exceedingly indignant tone, "Do you think I set them on fire?" She was sent back to the ward; and immediately commenced abusing the patients, and finally went into a fit. This, however, was to a large extent an actual and raging fit. Dr. SEEGER ran into the ward, and in conjunction with Rev. Mr. STRATTON, the well-known minister of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Church, lifted her upon the bed. Other assistance now arrived, chloroform and ether were applied, under which she quickly relaxed. Now commenced a struggle in which the united strength of Prof. HUNT, Dr. H. N. DRUMELL, the assistant, the reverend gentleman spoken of and of Dr. SEEGER were hardly adequate to hold her. As it was, she destroyed over forty dollars worth of property. Finally, after two hours' work, Dr. SEEGER directed the assistant to take a board shutter and place a blanket upon it. To this she was firmly strapped, and left under guard. Next day Dr. SEEGER arrived at the hospital at an early hour. She had by this time been necessarily unloosened, but had kept up a constant noise and trouble. Dr. SEEGER now informed her that unless she kept quiet and obeyed the rules he would apply a straight-jacket and gag. Upon this she jumped up, ran behind the dining-room table, and seized a large and sharp-pointed carving-knife, with which she threatened the life of Dr. SEEGER, and of others. Dr. SEEGER now jumped at her, seizing her rapidly in his arms, and barely escaping having the knife run through his arm. Assistance came to his aid, and in the struggle for the knife one of the assistants received a gash under the eye. Half an inch more would have taken out the eye. She gave a great deal of trouble during the remainder of her stay in the hospital, and was looked upon as a standing source of danger. The above is but a brief part of her doings. Were everything to be published not a doubt would be left in the public mind as to the insanity of the Princess. To close, it may be stated that she is simply the daughter of a former book-keeper of JOHN HECKER, and her name is SOLOMON.

The Taylor Contested Will—Proceedings Yesterday—Order of the Surrogate to Expedite the Examination.

The Taylor will case was continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, and some additional testimony taken. But little progress had been made, however, when an adjournment was asked for by contestant's counsel, Mr. CLINTON, on the ground, as stated, of the absence of important witnesses. After some discussion, Judge HUTCHINGS granted the application, and adjourned the case until Monday next, at the same time saying that no further delay would be allowed, and that he should expect the counsel to conduct the proceedings more rapidly, taking testimony, if necessary, each day during the week. The evidence adduced yesterday will be found in detail below.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MUDGETT recalled—In reply to a question of Mr. CLINTON, he testified that the body of the will was not in the handwriting of JAMES B. TAYLOR, and bore no resemblance whatever to it.

CHARLES ALBRIGHT testified as follows: I knew the deceased for two years prior to his death; I remember the period of his granddaughter's marriage; previously I visited his house, and on observing the manner in which it was fitted up, said I should like to be his heir, in order that I might inherit his property; he said only one person would ever benefit by his death—his granddaughter.

Mr. ISAAC TATE, real estate broker, testified: I knew Mr. TAYLOR for upward of twenty years, and was very intimate with him; he was always very careful in the disposition of his papers, and invariably kept them locked up; for the past two or three years I have seen him write very frequently, and am familiar with his signature; I could not swear positively whether this signature attached to the will was in his handwriting or not; in twenty years I never saw him write so uniformly; his writing was generally more nervous and twitching.

Cross-examined by Mr. ANTHON—I had nothing to do with the purchase of the house in Madison-avenue; he exchanged his property in Broadway for it.

Adjourned until Monday.

A NEW-YEAR'S MURDER.

A Young Man Killed with a Bottle—Fatal Result of an Affray.

At a late hour on Monday, the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police were notified by THOS. J. CARR, of No. 169 West Fourth-street, that his brother-in-law, JOSEPH W. CRAWFORD, aged eighteen, had expired a few minutes before in a very sudden manner, before any medical aid could be summoned. As Mr. CARR expressed the opinion that death had resulted from heart disease, and requested an inquest, Capt. MCCONNELL notified Coroner KEENAN, who directed Dr. WOOSTER BEACH to make a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, in order that the precise cause of death could be determined. When the physician made the autopsy, he discovered a fracture of the temporal bone, the result of violence. The fact was communicated to Capt. MCCONNELL, who proceeded to investigate the case, and succeeded in ascertaining that CRAWFORD, the dead man, had been making calls on Monday afternoon, and became under the influence of liquor. He happened to go into the drinking saloon of AUGUST STEFFENS, at the corner of Cornelia and Bleecker streets, and while there became involved in a quarrel with the young men in the place. A desperate struggle was the natural result as the combatants were nearly all intoxicated, and the deceased was seized by RICHARD DILLON, of No. 347 West Forty-seventh-street. While thus pinioned, CRAWFORD was struck on the head with a bottle by BENJAMIN F. BARBER, of One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The proprietor of the saloon then interfered and separated the combatants. CRAWFORD did not betray any signs of illness, and went home, death occurring soon after.

The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police proceeded to arrest all of the young men in the saloon. BARBER and DILLON were found in their residences and locked up in the Station-house to await the action of the Coroner. The following were also arrested and detained as witnesses: JOHN and EDWARD DYKE, of No. 208 Waverley-place; THOMAS and GARRETT HILL, of No. 9 Sixth-avenue; JAMES SMITH, of No. 6 Cornelia-street; JOHN MARTIN, of No. 125 West Tenth-street; and GEO. WHEELER, of Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn, is also a witness, and will be arrested unless he comes forward voluntarily. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was directed that suits be commenced against various parties for alleged violations of the Health laws. In a communication from the City Sanitary Inspector, attention was called to a slight increase in the number of cases of small-pox during the past fortnight, and the necessity of immediate vaccination for everybody, especially those who ride in street-cars, (which conveyances in two cases last week were used by persons in various stages of the small-pox,) was strongly urged.

The traveling public, frequenters of the old New-York Hotel, will be pleased to learn that Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, so long and favorably known in connection with this house, but retired from its management some four years since, will reassume the position of proprietor on the 1st day of May next. Mr. CRANSTON was in charge of this hotel for thirteen years, and during the period rendered it one of our most popular public hostelries. Before taking possession in the Spring the house is to be thoroughly remodeled and improved. New bath-rooms, and other water conveniences, are to be introduced, and an elevator constructed. In addition, the hotel is to be refurnished throughout. The exterior of the building is to be also improved, the entrance being changed and enlarged, the present windows replaced with French plate-glass, and in other particulars so modernized as to present a rejuvenated appearance.

The annual election of officers of the Lincoln Club took place, last evening, at the Club-rooms, Union-square. The following were chosen: Henry Smith, President; Daniel D. Conover, Vice-President; Thomas Mulligan, Second Vice-President; John R. Lawrence, Recording Secretary; William S. Mathews, Financial Secretary; William H. De Camp, Treasurer; Trustees, John V. Gridley, Thomas E. Stewart, James McLaren, William H. De Camp, William V. Alexander; Executive Committee, Benjamin F. Manierre, George H. Van Cleft, Robert C. Brown, J. Solis Ritterband, Hugh Nesbitt, Martin B. Brown, Edward Schanke, Monmouth B. Wilson, William C. Hanne.

About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the bonded warehouse of Mr. MCMICHAELS, No. 69 Greenwich-street, was entered by burglars, who cut their way through the roof and broke open a case of velvet trimmings, from which they took sixteen packages, containing 180 yards each, valued at about $2,000. The burglars then opened a case of carpets, but did not disturb them, and then carried away their plunder in an express wagon. The owner of the velvets applied at the Custom-house to have the duty on the stolen velvets remitted, but the law did not permit this, and he must not only lose the goods but pay the duty on them. The Police are said to be on the track of the burglars.

A complaint was made by W. H. BUTTS, one of Col. WHITLEY's assistants, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charging GUSTAVE KAHN with having offered cigars for sale without being properly stamped. The accused, who is a large tobacconist at No. 174 Water-street, was arrested by Deputy Marshal TURNEY. He was held in $2,000 bail to appear for examination. It was reported that his place was seized.

In accordance with the Mayor's instructions Mr. GUSTAVUS CARDOZO, with a squad of the Ordinance Police, yesterday morning, visited Barclay-street and cleared away all the obstructions on the sidewalks. Cortlandt-street was also visted, as well as the sidewalks around St. Paul's Church, and the obstructions removed. Fulton, Chambers and all streets leading to the ferries will be served in the same manner.

At Tottenville, Staten Island, in response to a call of the Trustees of the village, on Friday evening, one of the largest meetings ever held in the place assembled. Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, disapproving of all amendments to the charter, and heartily approving and indorsing the petition to be sent to the Legislature praying for the repeal of the act incorporating the village of Tottenville.

The Evening High School, corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, will be reopened this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 5. Under the care of Mr. JOHN JASPER the attendance up to the commencement of vacation, Dec. 23, averaged 1,067 nightly. In most of the departments classes will be reorganized, and candidates would do well to apply as soon as possible.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the trial of CAROLINE WEIGELMAN was had on a charge of shooting MICHAEL FARRELL, one of the party who fired stones at the window of her house, at No. 328 East Eighth-street, on the night of the November election. The accused was acquitted.

Last evening, at 9¼ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building Nos. 14 and 16 White-street, occupied by PAINE, GOODWIN & NEWELL as a cloth-store, which, though soon extinguished, resulted in a loss of $4,000 to the stock and $1,000 to the building. The losses are supposed to be covered by insurance.

The only business transacted by the Common Council, yesterday, was to appoint a committee of five from each Board to make arrangements for extending a fitting reception to the released Fenian prisoners recently arrived in this City.

In the case of PHILIP S. JUSTICE against WILLIAM B. LANG and others, to recover damages for the non-delivery of a quantity of rifles contracted for, the plaintiff yesterday recovered damages before Judge FREEDMAN, in the Superior Court, amounting to $8,295 83.

The first annual social and musical reunion of the veterans of the National Guard takes place at the Seventh Regiment Armory next Monday evening. It promises to be a very select and thoroughly enjoyable affair.

It is proposed that a benefit be given by the actors in New-York for "the little church round the corner," the proceeds to be applied to any charity which Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON may select.

BROOKLYN.

Four of the burglars who participated in the attempted robbery of Arbuckle's Mills, on Water street, on Sunday night, at which WILLIAM IRVING, another of their mates, was shot, were arrested on Tuesday night, in New-York, and taken to Brooklyn yesterday morning. They gave their names as STEPHEN H. MALONEY, MICHAEL HURLEY, WILLIAM MARTIN and R. MATLOOKS. After a preliminary examination, they were committed to Raymond-street Jail.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and fined Officer DOUNING, of the Ninth Precinct, two days' pay for neglect of duty; Officer PAYNE, of the Tenth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for being found off his post on the night of the 28th December; and Officer JOHN KELLY, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed the force for leaving his post to go into a house and warm himself on the 29th ult.

There were in Brooklyn during December thirty-nine fires, the total loss from which amounted to $173,850. Of the entire amount, $128,000 was covered by insurance. The number of fires is thirty per cent. in advance of that of the preceding month, and the loss $75,000 in excess of that for the same period. By these conflagrations, apart from the Williamsburg boiler explosion, there were two deaths caused.

Coroner WHITEHILL commenced his inquest last night on the bodies of the men killed last week by the boiler explosion in Williamsburg, but there were no facts elicited bearing upon the matter, not already published.

All the chairs in Plymouth Church left unsold on Tuesday night were disposed of yesterday at prices considerably in excess of those brought last year. The total amount realized is about $61,000.

The following persons, in the United States Court, were yesterday adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of their creditors: Owen D. Rodgers, Alexander J. Ross, Louis Schiessier, Alonzo Foster and Wm. H. M. Sanger.

Out of the host of auctioneers who live and do business in Brooklyn, only three paid the license required by law during the past year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of Trustees of Morrisania, met last evening and organized: PATRICK MULLINS elected in the place of Mr. SANTOS; ERNEST HALL in the place of HORATIO WELSCH; and DAVID MCCORD in the place of WM. VEEVIL, appeared and took their seats. Mr. GEO. H. DELETTE was reappointed Chief of Police; JAMES MORRISON, keeper of the Town Hall; JOHN IMMEN, Inspector of Gas; JOHN MEHLEM, Court Interpreter; GEORGE P. ARCULARIUS, Collector of Assessments; JOHN MCCARTHY, Road Commissioner; J. G. H. BLYTHE, Esq., Counsel to the Board.

A short time ago a number of daring and extensive burglaries were committed in West Farms, and considerable valuable property was stolen. Sergt. STEERS, of the Metropolitan Police force, stationed there, went to work, and with the hearty co-operation of Superintendent KELSO, and officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, New-York, four of the rogues have been captured, and a considerable portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Presbytery, through Rev. Drs. WILSON and CRAVEN, have counseled the church at Woodside to allow their pastor and the present officers of the church to resign. The church desires to retain its pastor, and the Committee gave still further time, and advised them to try to settle their local difficulties among themselves.

Yesterday forenoon Judge BEDLE decided to allow the writ of *certiorari* applied for by the Erie Railroad Company against the City of Hoboken, to be removed into the State Supreme Court. The writ was issued to restrain the Street Commissioner from removing the Erie Railway track in Seventeenth-street, Hoboken, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council. This granting of the writ suspends further action in the matter for the present.

A mile dash was had at Bergen Point, on Tuesday afternoon, between J. HARRINGTON's black horse *John Case, Jr.*, and M. SMITH's brown mare *Kate* for a stake of $100, a fat sheep and a case of Heidsick. The horse won, and was afterward sold to Alderman HARRINGTON for $800. After the race the horses were matched for another race on Jan. 17.

The Newark Library stockholders held a meeting yesterday afternoon. It was stated that 700 new books have been added to the library during the past year, and the whole number of books is now 17,000 volumes.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—By direction of the President the Board of Retired Disabled Officers, convened in the City of New-York by a special order from the War Department, dated in August last, is dissolved, and the officers composing it ordered to join their proper stations. The Army Examining Board, convened under the act of July 15, 1870, section 11, of which Gen. Hancock was President, was dissolved today by Special Order No. 1, from the War Department, and the Generals composing it ordered to their respective commands. The Board has reported unfavorably upon twenty-five cases, and favorably upon twenty-one. Four cases were returned to the Adjutant-General's office not being acted upon. Thirty cases were withdrawn from the Board by the War Department, and seven officers failed to answer the summons.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.—The market for American Securities opened firm. Stocks opened steady. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅝	89½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	89⅛	89¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¼	88⅜
United States 10-40s	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	113½	....
Erie Railroad Shares	19⅛	....
Atlantic & Gt. West. R. Shares	28⅛	....

[The closing quotation was not received last night.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—COTTON—The market opened dull and irregular; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; Later, the market took a downward tendency, but prices were unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—TALLOW 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

[The annexed quotations are corrections of telegraphic blunders made by the cable or its English connections yesterday. COTTON at Liverpool should have been quoted at 8⅛d. for Middling Uplands, and 8⅜d. for Middling Orleans. The quotation of WHEAT—10s. 1d.@10s. 6d.@given in the 1¼ P. M. report for New, was correct, and that of 10s. 8d.@10s. 10d., of the 11¼ A. M. report, was incorrect. TALLOW at London should have been quoted at 11¼ A. M., at 45s. 3d. It has since advanced to 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The market for FLOUR and GRAIN dull but firm; only sales reported 1,000 bushels Red Winter Wheat at $1 40, and 2,000 bushels Ohio Oats, to arrive, at 53½c.; on the track quotations unchanged. PORK dull at $20. LARD dull at 12c.@13c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c. SEEDS dull. In store and afloat, THURSTONE reports as follows: Flour, 32,000 bbls.; Wheat, 736,000 bushels; Corn, 89,000 bushels; Oats, 191,000 bushels; Rye, 65,030 bushels; Rye-malt, 27,500 bushels; Barley, 262,500 bushels. CATTLE—Market without animation, and ⅛c.@¼c. lower; receipts, 312 cars, against 209 cars same day last week; sales about 408 head as follows: 100 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,259 lbs., at $5 62½; 18 head do., 1,138 lbs., at $6 50; 47 head do., 1,304 lbs., at $7; 36 head do., 1,250 lbs., at $6 37½; 74 head do., 1,303 lbs., at $7; 34 head do., 1,211 lbs., at $6 50; 31 head do., 1,347 lbs., at $6 50; 17 head Illinois do., 1,085 lbs., at $5 50; 39 head do., 1,005 lbs., at $5 50, and 97 head Michigan do., 1,006 lbs., at $5 18. SHEEP—No transactions; receipts light. HOGS—Market dragging, with small sales at $6 30@$6 40 for good to extra shipping stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 11@$1 11¼; afternoon fairly active but unchanged. CORN easier; sales No. 2 at 43¾c.@44¼c.; afternoon unchanged. OATS steady at 39¼c.@39½c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 75c. for No. 2. BARLEY, 72½c.@73c. HIGHWINES steady at 85c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firm and steady. Mess PORK, $18 50. LARD, 11¼c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $6 80. Live HOGS lower; sales at $5 90@$6 25. CATTLE dull and lower; sales at $3@$6 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 14,5000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—WHEAT neglected, and prices are nominally unchanged; Amber State and Western, $1 40@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 45@$1 55; Extra Amber, $1 50; Diehl, $1 72@$1 75. RYE dull; State nominally $1. CORN shows further improvement; demand moderate; Western Mixed, 78c.@79c.; Old do., 80c.; Round Yellow, 78c.@80c. BARLEY very quiet, and prices unchanged; Two-rowed State, 75c.@85c.; Six-rowed do., 85c.@95c.; Canada East, 90c.@95c.; Canada West and Bay Quinte, 95c.@$1 10. BARLEY-MALT—Two-rowed State, City made, $1 15; Six-rowed do., $1 25; Canada West do., $1 30@$1 40. OATS in limited request at 58c.@60c. for State and Western, and 61c. for choice White, in bags.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6. CORN firmer; White and Yellow, 75c. OATS, 58c. BRAN, $1 35@$1 40. HAY—Prime, $28; choice, $30. PORK in good demand; Mess, $20 50. BACON—No Shoulders in market; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 19c.@22c. LARD scarce; Tierce, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Keg, 14c. SUGAR dull and easier; fair, 7¼c.@7¾c.; prime, 9¼c.@10c. MOLASSES in good demand; common, 45c.@50c.; prime, 56c.@58c.; choice, 61c.@62c. WHISKY firmer; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE moderately active; prime, 15¼c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 119¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. GOLD, 110⅛.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 37. CORN dull; sales of car lots at 78c. OATS dull; sales of car lots of Ohio at 58c. BARLEY held at 98c. for choice Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. BUCKWHEAT dull; sales one car-load of Canada at 70c. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80, ₱ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON firm at 14c. FLOUR steady; Superfine Winter, $4 35@$4 60. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29; No. 3, $1 20. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS firm at 39c.@40c., in bulk. BARLEY and RYE—Nothing done. HIGHWINES unchanged. TOBACCO heavy. HEMP dull and nominal. BAGGING, 26c.@27c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $18 75@$19. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10c. BACON—Shoulders 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16½c.@17c. LARD dull at 11c. HOGS lower; sales at $5@$6 40. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Demand light; Middling Upland, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15½c.@15¾c. FLOUR steady and firm; Extra Family, $6@$6 82½ for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6@$6 25 for Pennsylvania; $6 25@$7 25 for Ohio. WHEAT held firmly; Indiana Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber $1 52. RYE commands 88c.@90. CORN in fair demand; Mixed Western, 76c.@77c.; Yellow unchanged. OATS held firmly; State, 54c.@56c.; Western, 55c.@56c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Demand light. Mess PORK, $20 50. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 22¼c.@22¾c. WHISKY scarce but unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 14c. FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged, excepting CORN, which is heavy, and receipts depress the market; sales at 52c.@53c. Mess PORK—Demand light and holders firm at $19@$19 25. Nothing done in Bulk MEATS; full prices asked. BACON—Only limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HOGS in good demand at full prices; receipts, 3,800 head. WHISKY steady and in moderate demand at 87c. EXCHANGE steady.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 350 bales; gross, 655 bales; exports to Great Britain, 615 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 11,950 bales. FLOUR firm, and market favors sellers. WHEAT firm; stock scarce, but prices entirely unchanged. CORN—White, no receipts, nominally at 80c.@82c.; Yellow quiet at 75c. OATS active at 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY quiet at 92c.@92c½.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—FLOUR firmer; Extra Family, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 11¼. OATS dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged. CORN easier; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c. RYE firm and unchanged. Mess PORK, $18. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—TOBACCO—Sales 57 hhds. at $5 50@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$25 for low to fine Leaf. BAGGING very dull. HEMP and FLAX held at 25c.@26c. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN—Nothing doing. HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 65. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 87c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,498 bales; shipments, 2,895 bales. FLOUR firm at $4 75@$6 50. CORN declining; sales at 57c.@59c. OATS heavy at 51c.@53c. LARD dull and nominal. PORK dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c.@10½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm. WHEAT in good demand at full prices. CORN quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—COTTON weak, but in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@15⅛c.; net receipts, 8,296 bales; gross, 8,620 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,559 bales; sales, 9,850 bales; stock, 225,272 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet. Strained RESIN firm at $1 25. Crude TURPENTINE firmer at $1 80@$1 83. TAR quiet. COTTON dull; Low Middling at 13¾c.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 34; No. 1, $1 25. OATS steady; 48c. for No. 1. BARLEY and CORN unchanged. HOGS easier at $7.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,539 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,446 bales; coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—COTTON very dull; holders firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,193 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,407 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,134 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 86,926 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,812 bales; exports, coastwise, 590 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,741 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling nominal, 14c.; net receipts, 513 bales; exports, coastwise, 280 bales; stock, 2,224 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,803 bales; exports, coastwise, 821 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,994 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 847 bales; exports, coastwise, 325 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 61,866 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 32 bales; gross, 985 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—COTTON dull and prices easier at 14⅛c. for Middling; sales, 590 bales; receipts, 440 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—GRAIN very dull and unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4 15; Refined, 20¼c.

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career, one needs to know his defects, as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination, with advice, may be obtained at No. 389 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Jan. 5	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Samaria*, at 11 A. M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on the Cunard pier, in Jersey City, until 12:¼ P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco and Aspinwall—For San Francisco—Mrs. E. R. Osborne, Amilia Clark, T. G. Murray, Alex. McKenzie, Frederika Thurman, Adolphine Schwartz, G. L. W. Moch, J. McGuire and wife, Miss Kate Kliegel, Henry Ghierken and wife, P. C. Bozier, wife and child, Mrs. S. A. Smith and 3 children, Thos. C. Devlin, U. S. Byers, Miss Emma Reeves. To Aspinwall.—J. Arosemena, Theophile Wolff, wife and child, Gerald McKinney, Thomas Glanville, John Glanville, Mrs. Consul Perry, 3 children and servant, Theophile Landrau, C. Valduisco, R. Valduisco, Chas. Brown.

Jan. 4—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool*.—Mr. Fuller, Jos. Alexander, P. O. Maliev.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:47 | Moon rises...4:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:24 | Gov. Island..7:13 | Hell Gate....8:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rosseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Ocean Queen, Connor, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Roselle, (Br.,) Meldrum, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Elsinore, Clark, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Caroline Hutchings, (Br.,) Cother, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Mountain Ash, (Br.,) Case, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; James Welsh, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Brigs T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Blanchard, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Martha Berry, Chase, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Bursell, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie.

Schrs. Frank Howard, Dermot, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Manna Loa, Talbot, Para, Miller & Houghton; Kate Grant, Grant, Havana, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, Crandall & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Calista, Spear, Salem; Young Teazer, Slocum, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; M. C. Elliott, Buell, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Dec. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Hatten, Liverpool, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Had one birth on the passage. Experienced strong gales from N. W. to W. N. W., and a frightful heavy sea; has been 21 days W. of Sable Island. The James Foster, Jr., brings 32 passengers.

Bark Una, (of Bath,) Weaver, Iquique, 98 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn with fine weather Oct. 20; crossed the equator Nov. 30, in lon. 31 W.; had terrific squalls off River La Plata; since then have had extremely light winds and fine weather up to the lat. of Cape Hatteras, from thence strong W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Jason (N. G.,) Bartels, Sidney, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced heavy W. gales the entire passage.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N.S.,) George, Sagua 16 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Albaredo & Hinley—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 28, lon. 71, saw the masts and yards of a large ship apparently but short time in the water; same date, saw a bark with topmast and topgallant mast gone. The James Ratchford has had a succession of N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Schr. Abel C. Buckley, (of Greenport,) Buckley, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Fairchilds & Co. Had heavy N. N. W. gales.

Schr. John Ferris, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas Holmes & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy storm; passed considerable wrecked material, consisting of part of vessel's frame and one mast, Dec. 31, off Chincoteague Shoals, 15 miles S.; the mast appeared to be that of a large schooner or herm. brig.

Henrietta Gilson, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Williams & Co. Is bound to Wood's Hole. Had strong N. gales the entire passage; lost flying jib.

Schr. J. H. Maloy, Russell, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. T. Tasker, Tasker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanchon, Tucker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Vincent, Henry, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Two Sisters, Delong, Virginia.

Schr. Amy Milla, Rudolph, Virginia.

Schr. Cloud, Lynch, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Citizen, Hunt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Child, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Bartre Pearse, Pearse, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

WIND.—Sunset, light W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Lafayette, for Havre; Colorado, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Niagara, for Norfolk. Ship Annie Fish, for Liverpool. Barks Staffa, for do.; Syra, for Naples; Warren Ordway, for Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Annie, from Stockholm; brigs Gilmore and Meredith, from Miragoane, and schr. Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4.—Arr., schr. Fred Fish, from Portland, Me.

Sld., schr. E. H. Naylor, for Jacksonville, Fla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports: Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Isis and Fannimore, from Havana; Cecilia, from Matanzas. Arr. brig Morning Star, from Liverpool for Richmond. Passed out, bark May Queen, for Rio; brig Peri, for Savannah; schr. Nancy Smith, for Charleston. Sld. bark St. Devenic, for New-York. Arr. bark Minero, from Rio, with guano, for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3.—Arr. brigs Alva, (Br.,) Turk's Island 16 ds., for orders; Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti 23 ds., for Boston, lost deck-load and split-sails; reports spoke Jan. 1, lat. 38.56, lon. 73.09, schr. Jason, of Machias, with loss of jibboom. Also arrived brig M. L. B., (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti, 18 ds., Boston; schrs. Sophie, Baltimore, Portland; Porto Rico, Lands Cove, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Ship Guiding Star, owned by Messrs. Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco, has been condemned at Hong Kong. Her cargo, consisting of rice, will be forwarded per ship A. N. Small.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville from New-York, and brig Gregario from Havana. Sld. steam-ship Kensington, for Boston; bark Lalla W., for Liverpool, and schr. Geo. H. Mills, for New-Haven.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Webster, from New-York Dec. 24, for Liverpool, touched here at 9 A. M. today, and proceeded.

Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The steamer City of Rio Janeiro, from the River Plate, for New-York, was damaged badly 300 miles S. of Rio Janeiro. The steamer Humboldt had been dispatched from Rio to her relief.

A "Rastock" vessel, from Philadelphia, with petroleum, has been wrecked off Langueroon. The crew were saved.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

OF IOWA

Have now built and equipped, in first-class manner, about

180 MILES OF RAILROAD,

which will complete their entire line, with the exception of laying the track on twenty-five miles, which is already graded. They will thus open

The First Through Line Across the State

from north to south, and by making a slight detour at one point, they will give

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.

This line of railroad will have very special advantages for both local and through business, beside such superior railroad connections as will secure to it a large portion of the carrying trade of the great Northwest. The

First Mortgage

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

which are issued upon this road, are limited in amount to $16,000 per mile, (while many roads issue from $20,000 to $40,000,) and are offered at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. About two millions and a half of these bonds have already been disposed of, leaving but a small balance unsold, which are being rapidly taken.

The most experienced financiers agree that First Mortgage Bonds, to a limited amount, upon a finished railroad, which is well located for business, are one of the very safest forms of investment.

Parties desiring to secure a first-class security, based upon a railroad practically done and in the hands of leading capitalists who have a large pecuniary and business interest in its success, will do well to apply at the office of the Company, or any of its advertised agents, for a pamphlet and map showing the characteristics of the enterprise.

Holders of Government Bonds may exchange them for Central Iowas at a large present profit, besides a handsome increase of interest for a long term of years. Parties making such exchange will receive for each $1,000 bond a $1,000 Central Iowa bond, and the following difference in cash (less the accrued interest in currency upon the latter bond,) and in annual interest, this calculation being based upon market prices of Dec. 27, 1870:

	Difference in Exchange.	Increased annual int. upon investment.
6s, '81, coupon	$232 50	3.36 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '62, coup., 6 pr cts	175 00	2.19 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '64, coup., 6 pr cts	171 25	2.17 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '65, coup., 6 pr cts	171 25	2.17 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '65, coup., new, 6 pr cts	195 00	2.30 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '67, coup., 6 pr cts	200 00	2.32 pr ct., gold
5-20s, '68, coup., 6 pr cts	207 50	2.38 pr ct., gold
10-40s, coup., 6 pr cts	165 00	2.14 pr ct., gold
Central Pacifics	25 00	1.29 pr ct., gold

The cash difference paid on some of the above will be somewhat modified after the payment of the January coupons.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN

Railway Company

OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,

(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.

The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

This is the largest amount ever earned at first by any new road of equal length leading into St. Louis.

After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 Nassau-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, BY REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, at the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. Subjects: JAN. 6—*Origin of Man*. JAN. 13—*Special Designs in Nature*. JAN. 20—*Relations of Natural Laws to Our Minds*. JAN. 27—*Provisions in Nature for Our Highest Culture*. Tickets for sale at Pillsbury's book-store, No. 870 8th-av., and at the door the evening of the lecture. Course tickets, $1. Single tickets 50 cents.